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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**Britain's Note Wins Friends**

**But Congress Is Not Moved**

**Will the 15 Debtors Default?**

**India Is Given Broad Rights**

**Italy Orders Fighting Ships**

**Indiana Farmer Is Corn King**

THE British and French debt notes produce no violent repercussions in the United States. Even sensitive circles remain calm. The British note, however, kindles wide sympathy for Britain's plight and an increasing desire for generous treatment. But Congressmen are obdurate. They declare the Dec. 15 payments must be made or a default entered. They believe Britain will continue to buy wherever prices are lowest. The President will submit the debt notes to Congress next week, and his recommendations, although Britain did not react to his suggestion of a partial payment, may open the way for a compromise—But both sides will have to soften before a compromise can take form.

¶ Washington sees as a possibility concerted default by the 15 debtor nations on Dec. 15. The amount due from them on that date is about $124,000,000. It is believed that default would be disastrous. It would halt the growth of an American sentiment which favors Europe and reduce subsequent adjustment to an undesirable salvage proposition. A default would appear to close the door on any eventually satisfactory settlement—Even a partial payment by Europe on Dec. 15 would seem to keep the door open.

¶ Britain emphasizes its benevolent intentions in India at the London Round Table. The Crown delegation places before the Indo-British negotiators a statement indicating that the government sought for India is one that shall be of, for and by Indians. No undefined special powers are to be exercised by Britain. Neither the governor-general nor provincial governors will be able to make responsible government impossible. This move would seem to give India reassurance—And India isn't easy to reassure.

¶ Italy orders four new fighting craft for its navy. Premier Mussolini directs the laying down of two light cruisers of 6742 tons and two torpedo boats of 615 tons. The cruisers are of the last Condottieri type. This construction is part of Italy's 1931-1932 program, suspended for a year under the proposal made by Dino Grandi, then Foreign Minister, at Geneva. The projected vessels figured in recent charges made by British naval experts—The experts declared Italy was laying down a secret navy.

¶ Chile is able to show that its recent return to constitutional government is already bearing good fruit. An improvement in the foreign exchange reflects the revival of confidence at home. The Government wishes, however, to avoid overoptimism. It recognizes that Chile must take certain serious steps before its crisis can be passed. Exporting, especially of nitrates, must increase. The new Franco-Chilean trade pact opens one avenue for this. Chile still has its troubles, but can now show a smile—It feels itself wholesomely on the way out.

¶ Japan announces that its big offensive continues westward from Tsitsihar in Manchuria. The military hope to crush anti-Manchukuo forces and impress Gen. Su Ping-wen, rebel leader who once commanded Manchukuo's railway guards, with the wisdom of making peace. General Su may prove as elusive as Gen. Ma Chan-shan, once Manchukuo Minister of War. General Honjo himself undertook to punish General Ma and Tokyo triumphantly announced his wiping out. Tokyo has ascribed recent raids, however, to one "alleged to be Ma Chan-shan"—But the havoc he is bringing to Japanese plans is no mere allegation.

¶ Brazil places an order for 10 airplanes with the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation of Wilmington, Del. They are to cost about $250,000. It is said they are to be used for photographic work, such as has been done by two similar planes already in service in the coffee-growing Republic. The order is placed on the day Brazil has a sharp brush with Peru in the warfare Peru is carrying on with Bolivia—But even commercial airplanes might ride in on the wings of coincidence.

¶ The American middle West recognizes a new sovereign. C. E. Troyer, a farmer of La Fontaine, Ind., is made reigning Corn King at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago. The ten ears of yellow corn he exhibits win the blue and purple ribbons, are photographed by countless cameras, and are talked about on the radio. Thousands of sound and beautiful ears are in the contest, but King Troyer's ears win on the final point of form. Models change as with automobiles. The farmer who doesn't keep up on form and style is out of the running—He doesn't know beans about corn.

## Statues Diminish Pride of War Lords

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Shanghai

THE Chinese residents of Shanghai are urged to revive the old Chinese custom of erecting here iron statues to show their disapproval for enemies of the public good, in a petition to the Anti-Civil War League by Mr. Ho Tai-hsiang, a teacher.

"Put up an iron statue for every war lord who indulges in civil war," suggests Mr. Ho, "and the war lords, like corrupt officials in former times, will feel the shame."

Mr. Ho points out that iron statues of corrupt officials still stand as lasting evidence of public disapproval before the Yoh Fei temple in Hangchow. The teacher says he does not believe the most powerful of war lords would disregard such public "loss of face."

## Socialistic City In Russia Finds Utopia Far Off

### Enormous Labor Turnover in Stalingrad Indicates Cheerless Conditions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—The many acute inconveniences of living in a new "socialist city" are vividly depicted in a recent article by the Stalingrad correspondent of For Industrialization, one of the leading Soviet economic newspapers.

The article possesses special significance, first, because the conditions which it describes are very widespread, if one may judge from reports and personal impressions of other new industrial centers; second, because the difficulties of daily living are a main cause of the amazing and enormous labor turnover in the Soviet industries today.

The Stalingrad tractor factory was one of the main enterprises of the Five-Year Plan and has now been in operation more than two years. Around it has grown up a new town, about 10 miles away from Stalingrad itself, with a population of some 60,000. The turnover at the factory has been very great, 34,060 workers being engaged while 26,570 departed since it began to operate.

**Factory Output Affected**

This turnover has a very disastrous effect on the skill of the workers and the correspondent of For Industrialization undertook an examination of the causes which led to this perpetual shifting. He found that unsatisfactory food and housing conditions bulked large in the situation. The calorie content of the factory dinners diminished by 50 per cent during the summer months, and no fresh fish was served during this period, although the factory is located on the Volga, the largest river in Russia. The housing allowance is 4½ square meters per person and the climatic disadvantages of Stalingrad, with its intensely hot summer, are enhanced by a lack of filtered water.

Some excellent buildings have been erected as children's nurseries, but the attendants are so untrained that mothers hesitate to intrust their children to the care of these institutions. The correspondent points out a number of everyday annoyances and defects in the accommodations of the Stalingrad workers. There is no laundry for the new town, and there is only one public bath, with a very limited capacity. One must stand in long queues to gain admission to the local moving picture theater; the factory club is a scene of hooliganism and the circus offers mostly trash.

**Wages Unfairly Adjusted**

Another element making for discontent is an irregular and illogical wage policy, which often results in giving a less skilled worker more than a more highly trained one.

Unsatisfactory living conditions make for low labor discipline, and the percentage of nonappearance at work increased from 5.17 in July to 6.34 in August and 8.4 in September. A further unfavorable feature in Stalingrad is the endless mud and filth, which the correspondent describes in the following terms:

"The filth in the town, flooding all the few little streets on rainy days, gives the group of houses and barracks the appearance of the dirtiest small county-seat, not of a socialist city. Hordes of insects make rest impossible."

## *Aboriginal Tries Bush Marathon*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A remarkable story of an aboriginal's Marathon was recorded by Capt. Hans Bertram, German aviator, in a recent address at the local Rotary Club. Captain Bertram and a companion, Herr Herman Klausmann, had been forced down in the northwest wilds of Western Australian, some 130 miles from the nearest town of Wyndham. They met some natives associated with a near-by mission, who offered to carry a cable message to Wyndham.

The natives said they would try to get to Wyndham in 2½ days. A day after they had started off, it became necessary to send another urgent message, and another of the "boys" went after his comrades with it. He pushed along from dawn on one day till 4 o'clock the next afternoon without a break when he overtook the rest of the party at Wyndham.

"White man asked me to do it, so I did it all right," was the runner's only comment on his performance.

## Important Test Won by Drys In Effort to Halt Repeal Vote

### Retention of Prohibition Strength Shown by Action of House Judiciary Committee—Wet Strategists Placed in Quandary

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—The increasing resistance to the Garner repeal amendment took tangible form here when the House Judiciary Committee, meeting informally, refused to sanction a favorable report on the proposal next Monday, when the short session begins.

In the face of this rebuff, arrived at by a committee vote of 13 to 6, Speaker John N. Garner and other Democratic leaders debated their next step, with Mr. Garner expressing determination to bring the resolution up Monday, in the face of committee opposition.

From the point of view of prohibitionists, the victory in the committee is far more important than appears on the surface. It is the first test of dry sentiment in the short session, and indicates that the lines of demarcation between dry and wets are substantially the same as they were before the presidential election. The Judiciary Committee was split between drys and wets last year substantially on the lines of the vote yesterday. If the same cleavage still holds good within the House, drys asserted today, the repeal proposal will be defeated.

From the parliamentary point of view the committee's vote has little effect. Mr. Garner announced that on Monday, immediately after the invocation which opens the session, he would recognize either Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D.) of Texas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, or Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, for a motion to take up the repeal resolution under suspension of the rules.

The proposal to suspend the rules requires a two-thirds vote of the House, which is the same majority required to pass the constitutional repeal resolution. The vote on the suspension of the rules and on the repeal proposal will be made as one ballot, under the procedure of the House, so that the roll call will be heard only once.

After the Garner-Patman resolution is put before the House, according to the plans of the Democratic leaders, there will be only 20 minutes' debate on a side, and no opportunity offered for amendments. The result, consequently, will be known shortly after the House reconvenes. Mr. Garner


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## GERMANY WINS FINAL RULING IN BLACK TOM CASE

### Involved Destruction of Rail Terminal Prior to U. S. Entering War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Mr. Owen J. Roberts, umpire of the German-American Mixed Claims Comission, today handed down a decision favorable to Germany in the famous combined Black Tom and Kingsland cases.

The decision is the second and final one favorable to Germany in the cases which were reopened at the request of the American agents to permit the submission of new evidence. The umpire was called in after the American commissioner, Mr. Chandler Anderson, disagreed with the German commissioner, Herr Wilhelm Kiesselbach.

The previous decision favorable to Germany was unanimous by the two commissioners and the umpire.

The cases involved the destruction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's Black Tom terminal in New Jersey and the Kingsland (N. J.) munitions plant of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company just before the United States entered the World War. The United States has sought to prove German agents responsible for both fires.

The combined Black Tom and Kingsland claims, including corollary underwriters claims, aggregated approximately $40,000,000.

The case is the last to come before the commission. It will now conclude its 10 years of litigation and turn its records over to the two governments.

Private claims totaling $186,000,000 have been awarded to American citizens against Germany by the commission. Of this sum about $132,000,000 has already been paid. Shipping Board and other claims of the United States Government totaling some $65,000,000 have been awarded in favor of the United States, but these will not be liquidated until after the private claims are paid in full.

## Better Standards Asked for Colleges

American colleges largely are responsible because business, administration of justice, and government are not meeting the needs of present-day society, Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, declared last night at the forty-seventh annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the Hotel Statler.

He declared the American College has not done the best it can. He added that because women tried to equal men when college doors were open to them, they failed to raise the tone of the American college. It would have been better, he pointed out, if separate colleges had been established for women, where they could have developed a distinctly feminine contribution to education.

Dr. Wilkins was one of a group of college presidents who spoke at the meeting. The others included Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College, and Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president of Bennington College. Dr. John A. Cousens, president of Tufts College and retiring president of the association, presided.

## *MUSSOLINI ORDERS FOUR NAVY SHIPS*

ROME, Dec. 3 (AP)—Premier Mussolini ordered the Navy Department yesterday to lay down two light cruisers of 6742 tons and two torpedo boats each of 615 tons.

The cruisers will be named Emanuele Filiberto and Eugenio di Savoia, and the destroyers Spisa and Ashore. Their construction is a part of the 1931-32 program which was suspended under proposals for a year's holiday made at the Geneva conference by Dino Grandi, then Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## LENIENCY URGED IN MEETING WAR DEBT SITUATION

### Foreign Policy Speakers Oppose Arbitrary Proceeding on Issue

An American foreign policy tempered with leniency in meeting the present international war debt crisis, was generally advocated today by speakers at the Foreign Policy Association's luncheon discussion at the Copley-Plaza.

"What shall the United States do about the war debts?" was the subject of the discussion which brought forth opinions from Mr. Richard Olney, former member of the United States World War Debts Commission; Prof. William Y. Elliott, professor of government in Harvard University; Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, member of the League Loans Committee, and Dr. Ernest M. Patterson, professor of economics in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law in Harvard University, presided.

The collapse of various debtor nations, including Germany, was the grave picture presented by Mr. Olney "should the United States refuse proposals from our former allies as to the reconsideration and possible adjustment of World War debts."

**Extended Moratorium**

"The air must be cleared by an immediate and more extended moratorium," was Professor Elliott's opinion.

"It is to be hoped that every debt between governments will not be pushed so hard as to cause international and credit difficulties," was Mr. Wadsworth's appraisal.

"We must lose a considerable amount in some form. The problem is merely that of choosing which losses we prefer to take," said Professor Patterson.

Speaking from his experience as a former member of the Debt Commission, Mr. Olney voiced an urgent proposal for parleys with all nations seeking relief, in the hope that the United States will grant further leniency, especially toward Great Britain and five more small countries which made settlement on the basis of 19 per cent cancellation of their war debts.

**Review of Debts**

"I strongly advocate the immediate review of these debts settled on a 19 per cent cancellation in the hope that interest rates may be reduced to as low as 1 per cent," said Mr. Olney. "The whole debt structure should be revised in my opinion. Reconsideration is in order, further leniency is necessary. All of which would tend to better international feeling, more reciprocal and


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## NEW ROOSEVELT ATTACK AGAINST TAMMANY SEEN

### Drive Expected to Be Aimed at Breaking Up New York Triumvirate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 3—A relentless drive against the Tammany Tiger's hold on New York City was revealed here today as the answer of Roosevelt forces to the challenge of its authority in state affairs. Simultaneously Governor Roosevelt completed plans for an expedited return to New York where the financial difficulties of the metropolis, largely the result of Tammany's abuses demand his attention.

Not forgetting Tammany's attempt to block Governor Roosevelt in the naming of his successor, his political leaders have formulated a new method of federal patronage distribution aimed at disintegration of the Curry, McCooey, Flynn triumvirate so long dominant in New York affairs.

According to the plan the Manhattan stronghold of the Hall would be cut off from the alliance with Brooklyn and the Bronx on which it depends for its leadership in city affairs.

Anti-Tammany strategy is understood to be behind the plan of Mr. James M. Farley, Democratic national chairman, to place distribution of federal patronage in the hands of state committee chairmen. Its direct application to New York is seen in the assurance that it will be sufficiently modified in other states to give Roosevelt campaign supporters the usual voice in the handling of choice political plums.

Determination on the part of many of the President-Elect's supporters to attempt the humbling of Tammany is said here to result largely from Mr. Curry's attempt to block the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor Lehman as Mr. Roosevelt's successor at Albany.

It is admitted that the fight was far closer than was generally supposed at the time, and that the Democratic presidential nominee was more apprehensive of the challenge to his authority in his own State than he was of President Hoover's campaign for reelection.

Other results of several days of conferences in which political affairs played a significant part in


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## Immense Saving Offered Chicago By Consolidation

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—In proposals admitted to be "startling" in many respects, a prominent firm of governmental experts has told how a saving of $21,650,000 can eventually be effected in local government here by consolidating a number of activities, reducing the governmental units from 438 to 130 and eliminating 1300 elective offices. One of the most radical of the proposals appears to be the reduction of the number of city bureaus from 40 to 8 and possible reduction of the number of members of the City Council from 50 to 15 members.

These proposals, together with others of far-reaching character, are contained in a much-heralded 200,000-word report on reorganization of local government prepared by Griffenhagen and Associates and submitted Dec. 1 to the State Commission on Taxation and Expenditures. After hearings are held on the report, the commission plans to make recommendations to the Legislature for governmental reorganization.

Establishment of a metropolitan public works administration to take over control of parks, water supply, sanitation, and highways in Cook County, now controlled by numerous large and small agencies, is one of the major proposals, and another is a formation of the metropolitan police administration for the whole area of Cook County.

At the outset it is emphasized that the report does not recommend the absorption or annexation of the cities and villages of Cook County outside Chicago, but rather urges a clear separation of metropolitan and county functions on the one hand and local municipal functions on the other to eliminate duplication. It does not propose one large school system, nor does it recommend consolidation of fire departments at this time, but it does urge a reduction in the number of school districts.

## Composite Pants—They're Here at Last; Play Golf, Ride 'Hossback' in 'Golf-Jods'

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—A rival to "plus-fours," one of the most popular items of the Englishman's wardrobe, has appeared here in the form of the "golf-jod." This new garment is a combination of golfing knicker and riding jodhpurs (a form of breeches of Indian origin). It is made of fine tweed, obviates the need of stockings and has an elastic and slip fastener at the ankle. Its designer claims it to be the ideal garment for the golf links.

The close-fitting knickerbockers of the beginning of the 20th century blossomed into more voluminous plus-fours about two decades ago. At first this garment was worn almost exclusively by golfers. It was supposed to adorn only the legs of the most skilled players—hence its name, which represented the lowest golf handicap.

Considerable courage was once needed to appear in London's streets in a plus-four suit and few people dared attend their offices thus clad. But gradually the popularity of this style of suit spread, until today it is a widely recognized attire for almost any occasion.

Britishers traveling in Europe in this "fancy dress" used to be a source of great interest and some merriment. In recent years, however, the sight has become commonplace in continental capitals owing to an invasion by a swarm of plus-fours, which are regarded by many English and American globe trotters as ideal sight-seeing apparel.

Can the "golf-jod" take the place of the plus-four suit? It is now asked. The answer appears likely to be in the negative, for although the new fashion may suit golfers, the average man in the street will probably hesitate to discard his fancy stockings, which provide pleasure and scope in their selection.

## French Say Debt Suspension Sequel to Hoover Moratorium

### Press Opinion Regarded as Reflecting Public Indorsement of Government's Stand Outlined in New Note

*By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Dec. 3—The chorus of approval in the press today leaves no trace of doubt that the Government's second note requesting postponement of the Dec. 15 war debt payment expresses the opinion of the whole French nation.

Organs practically of all parties, including the semi-official Temps, praise the note's "irrefutable arguments" and "unanswerable logic." Every Frenchman echoes the Government's statement that postponement of the December payment "seems to it to be the normal, equitable and necessary consequence of the Hoover moratorium."

Particular significance is attributed to the fact that the note takes ultimate revision for granted and pleads almost entirely for an extension of the moratorium. The press here, gives special prominence to the passage that, "the principle of revision being admitted, it is difficult to understand why an accord, considered as no longer corresponding to the present situation, should be fulfilled."

While the French Government gives no definite indication either of its willingness or refusal to pay in event its plea fails, it is pointed out here that the note refers specifically to the French Parliament's resolution declaring France would pay creditors no more than it received from Germany in reparations payments. In this connection it must be recalled that, although the Chamber of Deputies gave M. Edouard Herriot, Premier, a vote of confidence by 425 to 166 when he opposed immediate debate on the Government's debt policy, the debate showed clearly that there was no single party and, perhaps not even a single deputy in the Chamber which favors meeting payment due Dec. 15.

Thus M. Herriot was given a brief respite in order to permit him to attend the five-power conversations on an equality status at Geneva this week-end, but the vote does not imply that the Prime Minister will be able to obtain the Chamber's consent to payment when the question is debated next Friday. According to observers here, the most the Chamber would agree to would be to deposit the amount in the Bank of France for the duration of negotiations on the debt settlement as a whole.

## BRITISH PLEDGE INDIAN REGIME UNDER INDIANS

### London Statement Puts Stress on Administration of Balanced Powers

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Dec. 3—A government of India for Indians by Indians is contemplated under the federation scheme being worked out at the Round Table Conference here.

This was definitely indicated yesterday when a statement on behalf of the British Government delegation was placed before the Indo-British negotiators by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India.

The statement climaxed four days of discussions which centered around the special responsibilities to be vested in the Governor-General (Viceroy), and Governors of the Provinces. On behalf of the Government it was stated, "These special responsibilities were definitely restricted and there was no question of special powers being exercised over an undefined or any but a limited field."

It was emphasized that neither the Governor-General nor Provincial Governors are going to use their special powers in such manner as to make responsible government either in the center or in the provinces impossible.

**Powers of Governors**

Chief among the special responsibilities which will devolve on the Governor-General and provincial Governors are finance, commercial discrimination, protection of minorities, position of existing services, defense and external relations.

The scope and power of the governors over finance and commercial discrimination are to be outlined by special committees being appointed by the Government. Effectiveness will be given to protection of minorities by assigning special powers to the governors, who will see that fair representation is given to the chief communities in the provinces and in the central government.

The Government indicated that the conference as a whole appears to have agreed on the policy that British members of services now covenanted to work in India must have fair treatment in conditions under which they serve.

In the field of relations between the Indian states and British India—the federating units—it was emphasized that the paramountcy of the states vests in the British Crown, not in the Federal Constitution. Consequently the Governor-General will have special responsibility of seeing that movements in provinces calculated to endanger the stability of native states are not permitted.

**Provision for Emergencies**

Under the head of imperial relations it was made clear that reserved powers will operate in an emergency, for instance, that might arise between any member of the British Commonwealth and the Federal Government of India. The reserved subject of external relations will include political relations with countries external to India, such as Persia, Afghanistan and other countries.

Regarding methods whereby these reserved powers are to be wielded, the Government's statement expressed the hope "that the Governor-General and Governors will be able to persuade the ministers to accept responsibility for all acts of government even within the sphere of special responsibilities; but on the rare occasions on which the representative of the Crown could not carry his ministers with him the Government had no wish whatever that his decision should be so represented as to compromise his ministers with the legislatures to which they were responsible."

This general policy which has the indorsement of Liberals as well as the Government, was favorably received by the Indian delegates.

## JAPAN RELIES ON AIRMEN IN NEW OFFENSIVE

### Drive Against Guerrillas Pushed Northwest of Manchuria

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Dec. 3 — The War Office confirms the offensive in Manchuria westward from Tsitsihar toward the Khingan Mountains designed to crush the resistance of the anti-Manchukuo forces in these regions and to impress Gen. Su Ping-wen and other mutinous leaders with the necessity of making peace with Manchukuo.

The official statement says: "Bandits infesting the Heilungkiang plains have been practically eliminated. In the direction of Manchuli, however, Gen. Su Ping-wen and Gen. Chang Tien-chiu continue to detain numerous Japanese. Although we are continuing our efforts to reach an amicable settlement, the rebels so far are refusing and have increased their strength around Tientsushan to 6000.

"In view of the menace of these concentrations to Tsitsihar, the Kwantung army has started a general offensive."

Tsitsihar reports that after occupying Chalantun, Japanese detachments yesterday dispersed more than 6000 guerrillas in a series of engagements in which Japanese airplanes coöperated with the cavalry and infantry. Hsinking reports that volunteers in the northeast are coöperating with the Jehol army, preparing anti-Japanese operations.

## 'Red' Peril Acute, Koo Tells Geneva

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The menace of Communism in China is described by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate at Geneva, in memoranda prepared for the Lytton Commission, and now published here. Dr. Koo quoted Nationalist Government reports that 186,000 persons had been massacred by Communists in Kiangsi Province prior to May 5, 1931.

In all, 2,100,000 persons had been compelled to flee to non-Sovietized areas, 100,000 houses had been burned and property valued at $630,000,000 had been destroyed, Dr. Koo asserted. He added that official reports within the last six months from Kiangsi, which is about 300 miles west of Shanghai, showed that 500,000 persons still were refugees in non-Sovietized parts of the Province.

A just solution of the Manchurian dispute was urged by Dr. Koo as necessary to give the Nanking Government a free hand in its effort to stamp out the orientation toward Moscow by eliminating Communist influence in Chinese territory which is now Sovietized.

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THINGS PRESENT

Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, gives some helpful information in "Teachers and the Liquor Problem" on the Educational page. (We must not overlook the power for good which can be exerted by the 1,000,000 in America!)

The Sundial story today and "Barter Brought Up to Date" on the Editorial page bear witness to the fact that modern trade is finding some of the methods of primitive business to be of great help.

Book lovers will find their dessert—that is to say, the "Bookman's Holiday"—on the Book page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Monday brings the Children's page, another "Watching the World Go By," and more "Hymnal Notes."

Tuesday's paper regularly carries the weekly Radio column, and Wednesday's brings the Aviation department.

## NOTES OPEN NO NEW DOOR TO SOLUTION

### Congressional Opinion Is Generally Expressed as Opposed to Delay

### CONGRESS TO GET PLEAS NEXT WEEK

### Now Expected Debtor Nations Will Begin to Work With U. S. for Compromise

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — Early submission of the British and French debt notes to Congress, coupled with recommendations from President Hoover, which may build up the compromise settlement which is felt to be still available, is expected as the next stage in the critical world controversy.

The submission is expected to follow the President's regular message on Tuesday and may fall with the budget on Wednesday.

But neither President Hoover nor his advisers have decided upon the precise course to follow. It is widely assumed that the debtors' notes must be sent to Congress, accompanied by an explanatory presidential message. The terms of this message will be the next governing factor in the evolving discussion.

What decision President Hoover will take is still open. The Chief Executive himself is stated on good authority to be weighing the relative merits of two types of message. The first, urged on him by State Department officials, is a brief approach, saying in some 250 words:

"Here are strong, and now detailed, requests from honorable debtors, asking for a postponement of their obligation pending its reëxamination. The postponement will not, and must not, affect the legal nature of the obligation. In the face of such a request it would be flying in the face of all established international procedure to refuse. In the light of the new evidence presented by Great Britain and France, I recommend that we comply with their request for a temporary postponement. To do otherwise would be an unthinkable step in peace-time international relations."

The second course is to continue along the lines indicated by President Hoover in his comment on the first British and French requests, to present again the American case for separation of debts and reparations, and to insist that even now there is not sufficient evidence to warrant suspension. This reply would defend the President in relation to Europe's scaling down of reparations, and deny that any American obligation for favorable action exists. It would run to several thousand words.

**Leaves Congress Unmoved**

It is emphasized that, powerful documents though they are, the debtors' notes do not approach the ground for compromise which has been charted for them by the American Government. Though the case presented by Great Britain and France may have made a deep impression on great sections of American opinion—and this is shown by editorial comments, which appear to be overwhelmingly for realistic and reasonable action on the part of the United States—it has as yet left Congress unmoved.

In the face of this situation, even those who are most impressed by the British and French notes feel that some form of payment, partial at least, toward the Dec. 15 obligation would do a great deal to make future negotiations successful. The British Government, pointedly asked by Washington to avail itself of the chance of scaling down its current debt by one-third, through deferment of principal payments, has ample opportunity to tread the compromise path.

Now that the full arguments for suspension and revision are complete, now that the record is full, it is expected that Great Britain at least can proceed to the next stage, the study of compromises. The suggested method of paying into blocked accounts, it is insisted by Treasury authorities here, will not prove so disturbing as Great Britain claimed in its note, and may be the method finally chosen to supplement the degree of concession available through complete postponement of the principal portions of the debt.

**Can Now Get Down to Brass Tacks**

With Great Britain and France having done their utmost to present their complete case to the United States, and having seen that Congressional opinion remains unmoved, it is felt that these governments will now regard their diplomatic duty discharged, and can proceed to the study of alternate methods to their own maximum suggestions. Such is normal procedure.

Whatever the effect of the British and French notes on the country at large, Congress has appeared to stiffen its opposition in the face of the sterner aspects of the notes. Great Britain's threat of trade reprisals did not arouse the resentment which many had predicted, but instead is disbelieved, legislative leaders insisting that Great Britain will continue to buy where prices are lowest.

A further poll of congressional spokesmen showed only Senator John N. Bankhead (D.), Alabama, in favor of concessions. From a cotton state, he naturally pointed out that the world price for wheat, cotton, lard and other goods is fixed on the Liverpool exchange, and


(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

# BUSINESS MEN GIVE BUSINESS WOMEN ADVICE

## New York Exposition Is Addressed by Leaders in Various Fields

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The business men of New York City have told just what they think about business women every evening this week at the eleventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Hotel Commodore.

Speaking to audiences made up largely of women, outstanding men in various fields of business have been invited to state their views and then have been cross-questioned by their hearers on all sorts of topics, from what opportunities they see in the future to what kind of clothes they like their employees to wear.

They have been asked about the content of their own field, the training and equipment necessary for a woman, and then they have been asked very practical questions as to whether the men in that line are willing to give women executives a chance.

This turning to men rather than to successful women for advice at this period indicates closer cooperation between business men and women in the future, according to the presiding officer, Miss Emily Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

"The old days of competition are past," Miss Kneubuhl said. "In the future business men and business women with right motives will work together for the healing of the economic situation."

Miss Kneubuhl referred to the service councils the federation is sponsoring throughout the country as proving that men's and women's organizations with common purposes are finding it advantageous to work together rather than separately.

"Women today occupy an indispensable place in the field of communications and will continue to do so," in the opinion of Mr. Clinton B. Allsopp, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, who led the discussion last night. "There is no more significant indication of the important place woman occupies in the field of communication today than in the slogans used by two great industries—'The voice with a smile' and 'At the touch of her hand'—one making voice-to-voice communication possible, the other by a turn of the wrist starting world-wide communication. The great majority of communications do start from the hand of a woman. They are speeded on their way by these same capable hands, and today in increasing number these communications are received by a woman."

Mr. Allsopp reminded his audience that the first message over the telegraph wire, "What hath God wrought?" went from the hand of a woman, Miss Annie Ellsworth, who was given the privilege because she was the first to notify Samuel F. B. Morse of a Government appropriation made to him at a time when he had spent nearly his last dollar on experimentation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## Important Test Won by House Drys

(Continued from Page 1)

stresses this point in urging his proposal, on the ground that the matter should be settled one way or the other, at once, and get out of the way.

**Safeguarding Provision**

The vote of the Judiciary Committee yesterday caused the drys to redouble their efforts, and raised a growing doubt even among wets as to the efficacy of the Garner methods. It is known from statements by Democratic leaders in the Senate that even if the repeal resolution is railroaded through the lower House, time will be given for the most careful attention and deliberation in the Senate. Furthermore, the Democrats in the Senate are likely to write into the resolution the very safeguards to dry states against invasion from wet neighbors, which it is the effort of Republicans in the House to achieve.

There is considerable significance seen here in the Republican effort in the House to qualify the unconditional Garner resolution by an amendment protecting dry states. Any such amendment would retain some degree of power over the liquor traffic in Congress. It is the purpose of the Garner followers to take the control of liquor out of the Federal Government, once and for all.

The divergence between the two groups is tending to become one between those who want the old, private liquor traffic back on a competitive profit basis, and those who want a form of federally regulated traffic—provided the traffic comes back—from which the profit motive has been removed.

**Method of Ratification**

The debate in the Judiciary Committee yesterday turned also, it was learned, on the proper method of ratifying a constitutional amendment, whether by state conventions, or by state legislatures.

"There is no precedent for the convention system of ratification," said Representative Earl C. Michner (R.) of Michigan, a member of the committee, after the vote. "Some think the legislatures would call the proposed conventions and some think that Congress would authrize legislation to set up the necessary machinery. I think the point should be cleared up before we fix the form of the resolution."

The vote within the committee, as reported by members after the committee aadjourned, following its all-day executive session yesterday was as follows:

In favor of sponsoring the resolution: Condon, Rhode Island; Dieterich, Illinois, and Celler and Oliver, New York, Democrats; Dyer, Missouri, and LaGuardia, New York, Republicans.

Against sponsoring resolution: McKeown, Oklahoma; Browning, Tennessee; Gregory, Kentucky; Weaver, North Carolina; Tarver, Georgia; Dominick, South Carolina, and Montague, Virginia, Democrats; Christopherson, South Dakota; Yates, Illinois; Milchner, Mchigan; Moore, Ohio; Sparks, Kansas and Kurtz, Pennsylvania, Republicans.

A communication to dry members from the National W. C. T. U. said, in part:

"A change in policy of the Government in this time of financial depression should be given very careful thought, and should not be rushed through without ample consideration. Repeal or legalizing beer will not relieve the depression, but, in our opinion, will rather increase it by the diversion of funds from necessities and legitimate business to the gratification of appetite and to the financing of liquor, the sale of which it is planned to promote through a big campaign of advertising."

## Changes Are Made In Monitor Radiocast

Due to necessary rearrangements of station programs, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990 kilocycles) and the short-wave station W1XAZ has been changed. The following schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" will prevail until further notice:

Monday—6:30 to 6:45. Tuesday—6:00 to 6:15. Wednesday—6:30 to 6:45. Thursday—6:30 to 6:45. Friday—6:30 to 6:45. Saturday 7:00 to 7:15.

The daily noon radiocast at 12 to 12:15 will continue unchanged.

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and colder; moderate west to north winds; minimum temperature tonight about 40.

**Massachusetts:** Cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, possibly followed by rain in northwest portion.

**Maine:** Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy and colder on coast.

**New Hampshire:** Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy and slightly colder in southeast portion, possibly followed by rain or snow.

**Vermont:** Partly cloudy and much colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, possibly followed by rain or snow.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday cloudy.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh west and northwest winds tonight, shifting to north and northeast Sunday; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 46 | 58 | Montreal | 42 | 48 |
| Bismarck | 40 | 44 | Nantucket | 48 | 56 |
| Boston | 50 | 65 | New Orleans | 52 | 72 |
| Buffalo | 44 | 52 | New York | 56 | 58 |
| Calgary | 32 | 46 | Norfolk, Va. | 44 | 66 |
| Charleston | 46 | 66 | North Platte | 26 | 60 |
| Chicago | 46 | 56 | Philadelphia | 44 | 60 |
| Cincinnati | 52 | 62 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 44 | 70 |
| Denver | 30 | 54 | Pittsburgh | 52 | 58 |
| Eastport, Me. | 42 | 48 | Portland, Me. | 44 | 52 |
| Hatteras | 48 | 58 | Raleigh | 46 | 68 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | 80 | 82 | St. Louis | 54 | 64 |
| 7 p.m. Dec. 2 | 76 | | St. Paul | 32 | 52 |
| Helena, Mont. | 42 | 54 | Salt Lake City | 44 | 48 |
| Huron, S. D. | 34 | 46 | San Francisco | 52 | 60 |
| Jacksonville | 58 | 68 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 26 | 42 |
| Kansas City | 58 | 64 | Seattle | 44 | 56 |
| Key West | 66 | 72 | Tampa | 56 | 72 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | 74 | Washington | 36 | 62 |
| Memphis | 54 | 68 | Wichita, Kan. | 20 | 60 |
| Miami, Fla. | 70 | 74 | Williston, N.D. | 28 | 38 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 3.
B—Maximum Dec. 2.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday 3:22 p. m., Sunday 4:04 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

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## Traveltalk

**Farthest East**

Points East, from Singapore to Hong Kong, were touched or dwelt upon, in the third of Mr. E. M. Newman's Traveltalk Series, "Around the World," at Symphony Hall last evening.

With Singapore as Crossroads of the Far East, and Canton as the most essentially Chinese city of China, Mr. Newman now sketched, now elaborated much of exotic interest in between. One found the comfortable hotels of advanced civilization in sections where the living conditions of natives were quite otherwise; one found the familiar Dutch traits of order and cleanliness in their Far Eastern possessions; Java lushly tropical; the formerly unspoiled Bali, since elevated by motion picture and newsreel to the questionable benefits of tourisme. Most interesting was the exhibition of Balinese dances, many of them derived from designs on the Angor Wat. It needs only the introduction of sound cameras in the making of travelogues, to reproduce the accompaniment of primitive instruments, the cries and comments of the audiences, to give these dance records a very authentic vitality, one that would be of inestimable value to research workers in the art of dance. A "Dance Journey Around the World," revealing ancient sources and customs and present native methods, would be a novel and invaluable subject, one that would lift the travelogue well out of routine.

But to continue, there was also an exhibition of Shadow Players (in Java, if we remember correctly) of more than ordinary interest, showing the use of a primitive sort of marionette shadowed on a screen, with delightful effect. Other strange scenes and curious customs followed, bringing the Orient nearer to the Occidental eye and understanding. The audience was large and appreciative. The traveltalk will be repeated this afternoon.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Presentation of Chekov's "The Cherry Orchard," by Wellesley College Barnswallows Association and Harvard Dramatic Society, Alumnae Hall, Wellesley, 8:15.

Women British Charitable Society: Annual ball, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Newton Center Neighborhood Club: Concert by M. I. T. musical clubs, followed by dancing; Newton Center Woman's Club, Newton Center, 8.

New England Conservatory: Presentation of four one-act plays by pupils, Jordan Hall, 8.

**Theaters**

Majestic—"Madchen in Uniform," 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Tragedy of Dostoevsky," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington; Unitarian Church, Lexington, 3:30.

Old South Forum: Meeting, talk, "Recent Books of Social Importance," by Mr. John Clair Minot, Boston Herald literary editor, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Ford Hall Folks: Meeting, speaking program, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, Ashburton Place, 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist; Mr. George Millrood, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist; Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Impromptu, F minor ..... Fauré
Rhapsody, E flat major ..... Brahms
Miss Hutchinson

Air for G string ..... Bach
Jota ..... de Falla
Mr. Millrood

Sonnetto del Petrarca, No. 104 ..... Lisst
Flower Waltz ..... Tschaikowsky-Grainger
Miss Hutchinson

Sonata, No. 3, C minor ..... Grieg
Allegro molto ed appassionato.
Allegretto espressivo alla Romanza.
Allegro animato.
Mr. Millrood

Boston' Public Library: Louisa M. Alcott centennial exhibit of books and pictures, through Dec. 6.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Japan for Beauty," also special Japanese exhibit; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Public Library: Lecture Recital, "Romances and Legends of the Harp," illustrated by Haydn Harp Duo, 3:30; concert by Harvard Pierian Alumni Orchestra, Mr. Jaques Hoffman, conductor, 6; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Louisa M. Alcott centennial exhibition of books and pictures, through Dec. 6.

Women's Service Club: Meeting, talk, "A Music Student's Experience Abroad," by Miss Doris Dandridge, 464 Massachusetts Avenue, 8.

Ford Hall Forum: Address by Dr. Scott Nearing, musical program, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

**EVENTS MONDAY**

Boston Public Library: Louisa M. Alcott centennial exhibition of books and pictures, through Dec. 6.

Lowell Institute: Lecture, "Marxian Socialism as Tactics and as Program," first in series on "The Economic Problems of Socialism and of a Planned Economy," by Dr. Edward S. Mason of Harvard, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Meeting, speaking program, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls: Talk on children's books by Mrs. Hazel Mitchell McCann, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 3:45. Open to public.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

National Civic Federation: Illustrated lecture, "Picturesque Sicily," by Signora Carla Orlando, Childton Club, Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street, 3.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk on "The Indian Question," by Dr. Charles Batchelder, Kenmore Hotel, 2:30.

New England Association of Dyers and Cleansers: Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

League of American Pen Women: Afternoon meeting, Hotel Statler.

Harvard University: Godkin lecture, "Local Government in the United States, a Challenge and an Opportunity," by Prof. Murray Seasongood, Emerson D, Cambridge, 4. Open to the public.

**Theaters**

Majestic—"Madchen in Uniform," 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

**Concerts to Come**

Saturday evening, Dec. 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Monday evening, Dec. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Hortense Monath, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at 29 Exeter Street, a concert by the Boston University Orchestra.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Beal Hober, soprano.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at the Hotel Statler, Fritz Kreisler.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

Thursday evening, Dec. 8, at Sanders Theater (Cambridge), the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 9, in Symphony Hall, the Boston symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lily Pons, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, at the Kate Thomas Studio, a concert by the Boston Chamber Music Society.

Monday evening, Dec. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, Dec. 15, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Dorothy Gordon.

Saturday evening, Dec. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century; eighteenth century French ornamental designs; paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith and the Misses Frances and Rebecca Smith, Gallery E-9; etchings by Whistler.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Paintings in oil, by Anthony Thieme. Also etchings and drypoints of the seas, by C. J. A. Wilson. Through Dec. 3.

**Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street**—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Forain and others.

**R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Colonial portraits. Through Dec. 10.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Pastel of Flowers, by Laura Coombs Hills. Sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson, and water colors by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through Dec. 3.

**Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets**—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

**Copley Art Stores, 607 Boylston Street**—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

**Scherree Studio, 685 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street**—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Drawings in colors of dogs by Bernard W. Shattuck. Both through Dec. 10.

**For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.**

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**COMMODITY DUTIES RAISED**

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 3 (By U. P.) Higher duties on American canned meats, fruits, vegetables, electrical appliances and many other products will become effective here in 1933. The Assembly Nov. 30 almost unanimously approved the Ottawa Empire trade pacts increasing rates on 19 varieties of imports from countries not in the Empire.

## NEW ROOSEVELT ATTACK AGAINST TAMMANY SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded the emergence of Representative John McDuffie of Alabama as leading candidate for the Speakership for the next House.

Although Governor Roosevelt is adhering personally to his decision to keep his hands entirely out of the Speakership race, Mr. McDuffie's case was obviously improved by a growing resentment among Roosevelt supporters over the recent attempt of Representative Joseph T. Byrns of Tennessee, probably the most important contender to secure the indorsement of Tammany.

The third prominent candidate, Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, is no longer considered seriously for the post due to a growing feeling that his experienced hand should be kept at the helm of the Ways and Means Committee, on which he is now the ranking Democrat.

## Mayor Curley of Boston President-Elect's Guest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 3—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston dined with the President-Elect here last night.

The meeting was largely an exchange of reminiscences of the campaign in which the Mayor supported the successful candidate, although he also took the opportunity to say that Boston was successfully handling its own unemployment problem and would not need to call upon the aid of the Federal Government.

It is understood also that Mayor Curley received assurance he would have a voice in the distribution of federal patronage in Boston despite Mr. James M. Farley's plan to put the control of all such matters in the hands of state national committeemen.

## Leniency Is Urged On War Debt Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

healthier commercial relations, and more lenient tariff conditions."

War debts were settled in 1923 to fit conditions that existed then, Mr. Wadsworth pointed out. No one can doubt that conditions have changed and on that basis, he held, there must be a revision of war debts. He laid special emphasis on the improvement in the manner of international negotiation. In the early days of settlement discussions, negotiations were hampered when subjected to the diplomatic process because diplomats were slow and very careful of what went on the record.

This being a business problem, there was little difficulty in bringing about an agreement once the debt funding commission which supplanted diplomatic methods met face to face with conditions, Mr. Wadsworth explained. It is to be hoped that every debt between governments will not be pushed so hard as to increase international and credit difficulties and that a settlement will be taken up in conference, he declared. In the light of experience along this line since the war as to debts between nations, Mr. Wadsworth held this method of dealing with the problem to be essential.

**Faced With Choice**

"It is commonly assumed that we are as a nation now faced with the choice between either what is substantially a cancellation of the debt settlements made with those allied countries by Mr. Mellon, or the repudiation of the debts by the debtors," was Professor Elliott's attitude. The "repudiationists," he argued, must yield at least this much: a moratorium on all intergovernmental debt payments during the present crisis of the world's economy, "for no debtor who sees his condition lengthening into permanency is apt to prefer labor under these circumstances to the simpler processes of bankruptcy or open default.

"Any resumption of international trade would soon make the war debts, reasonably scaled down, a question of secondary importance. We must carefully and with political sagacity study means to get more of the assets of our debtors put upon the table before we settle."

Professor Patterson held that the debts due the United States from a number of foreign countries, if eliminated, will save the nation losses in other directions. "If we feel that for other than strictly economic reasons we should insist on the payment of these debts, we shall merely take the loss in some other way, and it probably will be a heavier one."

## Foreign Policy Group Debates Debt Issue

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Revision of international war debts, or at least annual reconsideration of the problem, was the policy advocated for the United States by Prof. Philip C. Jessup, associate professor of international law at Columbia University, at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association today in a joint discussion with Dr. Lionel D. Edie, vice-president of the American Capital Corporation, who opposed cancellation.

Professor Jessup held that if "we really intend to follow the policy realistically," outlined by the World War Foreign Debt Commission, "we must revise or at least reconsider the funding arguments every year or even oftener."

Dr. Edie's opposition to debt cancellation was based on "the widespread belief in the United States that cancellation would merely give European countries that much more money to spend on armaments, thus forcing the United States to similar heavy expenditures."

Professor Jessup denied the argument that cancellation would destroy the foundation of international credit. This might be true if all debtor nations joined in a repudiation of such obligations, said the Columbia professor, but "the credit of a debtor nation is not ruined if a creditor out of self-interest or otherwise decides to forgive the debt. Under the funding theory of this Government a 50 per cent reduction does not destroy the foundation of credit and presumably a 90 per cent reduction would not do so. Why should a 100 per cent reduction have that effect? If the fear persists, we might insist on the payment of 1 per cent."

Dr. Edie contended that European Governments which were chiefly responsible for huge gold withdrawals from the United States last summer are the ones now urging debt cancellations. He held that the cancellation approach to the American people had been in terms of shifting the whole burden of war debts upon the taxpayers here, whereas, in contradistinction to this, the French would only forgive their debtors dollar for dollar in proportion as France was forgiven.

## *Harvard Band 'Scores' 81 Letters in 7 Games*

Harvard's football team may have its fat years and lean years, but its band continues each fall to set new records. Three years ago it established the reputation of having formed more letters during football games than any other college band in the east. This year 81 letters were spelled out by the marching bandsmen between the halves of the seven games.

Regardless of the position of the football team in the rank list of eastern colleges, Harvard's band defeated all rivals in contests of musical organizations. Several innovations in the organization were made this year. For the first time in its history a mascot was acquired. Junius Beebe, age 9 years, made his debut in the Penn State game tugging the great bass drum. W. B. Tabler '36 has the distinction of being the first freshman ever to have acted as drum major. Sixteen times during the season he sent the long silver baton soaring over the goal posts, each time successfully retrieving it.

**BAN ON CHINESE SOUGHT**

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 3 (By U. P.)—A bill prohibiting further immigration of Chinese to Panama was before President Harmodio Arias for signature Dec. 1 after having been approved by the Assembly on the third reading.

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## *Relics of Stone Age Arizona Being Classified for Exhibit*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Through Mr. Harold S. Gladwin of the Gila Pueblo, at Globe, it is learned that the Mary Hemenway collection of antiques from the Salt River Valley, Arizona, is classified and fitted into its background by Mr. E. W. Haury, formerly of the University of Arizona archaeological department staff and later connected with the field researches of the Gila Pueblo.

The Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition was led by Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institution staff, an ethnologist who had spent six years with the Zuni tribe of western New Mexico, a people descended from those whose former home at Hawikuh was stormed in 1540 by the Spanish soldier-explorer, Coronado, there led by Friar Marcos de Niza in a search for the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola. Mr. Cushing lived as an Indian and was taken into fellowship in the mystic societies of the tribe, becoming High Priest of the Pow.

About 15 miles southeast of Phoenix Mr. Cushing spent 14 months in excavating a great prehistoric ruin, called by him "Los Muertos." In the task he was joined by Mr. Frederick Webb Hodge, now director of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles. Assistance also was given by a number of other workers of distinction in the field of American ethnology. The labor of digging was provided by a group of cheerful Zuni Indians, who found many points of similarity between the artifices and pottery of Los Muertos and those of their home villages.

The expedition, first to dig into the secrets of the ancient dwellers of southern Arizona, accumulated a vast store of treasure—not of gold or jewels but of knowledge concerning the customs of a gentle, house-dwelling people that tilled the soil for subsistence and that brought water from Salt River by means of canals. The people were of a stone age, the only metal found being a few copper anklet bells and a copper knife. There was good pottery and imprints of baskets in dried clay. Cotton and skin garments were worn. The tribes people who passed on were placed in mudded crypts within the houses, or their incinerated bones were carefully put away in orderly fashion in row upon row of small urns. Cooking was in large, rock-lined communal pits, wherein were made toothsome the supplies of corn, beans, squash and mescal root.

Los Muertos and other ruins of the Salt and Gila Valleys were ruins when first came the Pima Indians of the region, according to the white-haired tribal historians. Why the pueblo dwellers departed can be mere conjecture. Probably their irrigated land waterlogged and became unproductive. Or there may have come savage tribes that could not have been withstood. It is evident there were several migrations into the valleys, successively tilling the land and occupying the walled great houses. Mr. Cushing expressed belief they departed northward, to found towns some of which are tenanted today.

## Cambridge Girls To Hold Market

Joining together as a single organization for the first time, 600 Cambridge Girl Scouts, representing 19 troops and five Brownie Packs, are preparing for the opening of a Christmas Market to be held Dec. 15 and 16 in the Parish House of the First Parish Church in Cambridge. Mrs. Charles E. Stevens, floor director of the State Reviews and State Bugle and Drum Corps, is in charge.

The market will include Christmas wrappings and cards, wreaths made by the Girl Scouts, and camp handicraft displays. There will also be tables for candy, food, aprons, puzzles, grabs and a toy table at which the Brownies will serve. Refreshments will be served both days, and supper on the first day.

There will be moving pictures of the new Girl Scout Camp, Weetamoe, for Cambridge Girl Scouts at Ossipee, N. H. A dramatization of Scout activities will be presented on Friday evening by Troops 16 and 17. Other troops are making or collecting articles for various tables under the direction of troop leaders.

**STATE AND CITY FINANCING**

New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals $5,415,574, the Daily Bond Buyer reports. This is one of the smallest weekly totals in recent years, and compares with last week's offerings of $17,532,654.

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# HURLEY AGAINST CONSOLIDATING ARMY AND NAVY

## Calls Land Forces Below Par—Would Not Free Philippines Now

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The view that existing conditions throughout the world make American land defenses below par was expressed by Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, in his annual report to President Hoover.

Mr. Hurley also again bespoke his objection to Philippine independence now, opposed consolidation of the army and navy, recommended promotion laws for army officers, suggested legislation for a "comprehensive solution" of the Muscle Shoals problem, and said that in the last year "stringent economy . . . has been enforced in every agency under the department's control."

Of the bills which would grant Philippine independence in 10 to 20 years and which are to be taken up by the Senate Wednesday, he reiterated this statement made to a Senate committee last June:

"The political chaos in the Orient today is such that in my opinion this is no time to deal with Philippine independence. The present legislation directed to that end would serve the interests of neither the Filipino people nor the United States."

To that, he said, he now could add:

"The bill constitutes no solution—economic, political, or social—to the question of future Philippine-American relations. Its provisions reflect not progressive steps . . . but an attempt to prescribe detailed measures to be applied over a long period and under future conditions that cannot be known in advance. . . . It tends to involve the United States in a series of unnecessary and premature commitments for the future. . . ."

He emphasized that while "the United States has no imperialistic designs" and seeks peace and amity with the rest of the world, the National Defense Act should be amended by Congress and reductions made "only after the most mature consideration and careful weighing of the results to be expected."

He said $345,000,000 would be necessary to carry out authorized rivers and harbors and flood control work; that the Panama Canal in the last fiscal year did not earn the annual interest charges of 3 per cent; that Congress should enact legislation like that recommended by the Muscle Shoals Commission and that the recommendations of the War Policies Commission should be written into law.

### No New Doors Opened On Debts, Capital Says

(Continued from Page 1)

fluctuates with the strength or weakness of sterling. Every reduction of gold in England, he emphasized, weakens the pound sterling and brings down prices for American farmers.

**American Farmer Penalized**

"The American farmer," he said, "is paying the penalty for present demands upon England for nearly $100,000,000 in gold. The daily American market quotations afford ample proof of that statement. We have experienced in this country a general policy of coöperation on the part of creditors. Banks, insurance and mortgage companies, with some exceptions, have not demanded full payment of maturities.

"Acting with wisdom, they have followed a general policy of accepting interest and extending the maturity of the principal. Any other policy would result in great loss to creditor and debtor alike. That situation is identical with the English debt maturity.

"Why not accept interest on the total sum due Dec. 15 at a rate to be agreed upon, and grant an extension on the contract amount due pending an effort to work out a satisfactory method of paying foreign debts other than in gold, or until the gold can be paid without so definitely and injuriously affecting our basic farm commodity prices? We should avoid pulling the temple down on ourselves."

These words of elementary economics were not echoed in any other corner of House or Senate. But Senator William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, insisted on the need for a program which will remove existing difficulties, and including cancellation of debts, seek solution of disarmament and other outstanding political and economic problems. Only in this broad framework did he favor debt action.

Other leaders, including heads of parties in both branches, and the chairmen of important committees, were outspoken in their opposition to any action now, and many attempted to close future doors as well.

**Expresses Wide View**

Representative James W. Collier (D.), of Mississippi, chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, even said: "I do not need to read the British note to know what is in it. I think the European nations should pay these debts. If they do not pay, let them owe us the money."

Thus speaking, Mr. Collier expressed a very widely held view that default would be a satisfactory alternative to any compromise proposal. This view ignores the effects of repudiation on future contracts; it takes no account of the future of the Lausanne reparations agreements, or the fledgling stages of world recovery there initiated. But it is almost the ruling sentiment of Congress.

In other circles, the hard search for compromise is vigorously pushed. In State Department and Treasury groups, however, not too serious apprehension is expressed at one of the chief warnings contained in the British and French notes—that the Lausanne structure would collapse.

These informed quarters feel that what has been done cannot be undone, and that, while the search for a revised Lausanne agreement may be critical, making world recovery increasingly difficult, it will not mean anything like reëstablishment of the severe Young plan payments, which would appear to drive Germany into full bankruptcy.

**Political Ends Fail**

Partisan attempts to make political capital of those sections of the British and French notes which charge President Hoover with a personal responsibility in leading European nations on to generous settlements with their debtors, on the promise that the United States would act generously, too, have not made headway even in the capital.

The British statement, which maintains America's share in the Lausanne conference, refers specifically only to the "initiative" for that conference, which means the invitations and preliminary plans, in which the United States was openly concerned. In so far as American diplomacy shared in Lausanne's results, it is recalled that it was to insist on avoidance of the "clean slate," an argument powerfully used by the French Government to sway the final decison, and one dictated by Congress itself.

Thus, the aftermath of the French and British notes has been the avoidance of any violent nationalistic repercussions even in the most sensitive American circles, and in wide sections of the country it has produced a growing acquaintance with and sympathy for the plight of Great Britain. Sentiment for generous and rational action is certainly stronger today than it was a week or two ago, but still far from strong enough to sway Congress.

However, that two such forceful diplomatic protests as those from England and France could be published at Washington without arousing more intense jingo opposition, is regarded here as gain.

With time growing short, administrative leaders are hurrying toward the next stage, hoping that a bridge over the chasm of Dec. 15 can and will be found. Next week, despite the preoccupations of Congress, is expected to be the critical period in the controversy.

### Viscount and Lady Astor To Give House Debt Views

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3 (AP)—Viscount and Lady Astor have been invited to appear before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington to explain their views on the British suggestion that war debt payments should be postponed. Lord Astor said the date of their appearance before the committee was not certain, but probably will be next Wednesday.

Lady Astor sees direful days ahead for the United States and the world unless the nations unite in "progressive social legislation."

Joining with her in a plea for "progressive" action, Lord Astor, said legislation is needed to enforce minimum standards of living. He advocated reduced hours of labor, improved rates of pay, better educational facilities and better housing conditions.

Lady Astor replied indignantly to what she termed charges that England is "squealing about the debt," and Lord Astor spoke in praise of the British "dole" which he termed "compulsory unemployment insurance."

### Two-Cent Letter Rate Is Approved

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Return to the 2-cent-an-ounce letter rate was given formal approval yesterday by a subcommittee of the House Post Office Committee.

The Post Office Department has just made public its monthly calculations on postal receipts since the inauguration of the increased rates in July, showing that revenues for the four months were 2.7 per cent less than the revenues received for the corresponding four months of last year under the old rates.

The department estimated, however, that the 1932 receipts for the four-month period were 18 per cent greater than the amount which would have been realized had the old rates been continued in effect. The subcommittee also recommended government ownership of all post office buildings where the annual rental charge is over $6000 a year and urged a 8.3 per cent reduction in air and ship mail subsidies.

### He Watches Water Supply

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST OF MOUNTED ZANJEROS

That Word Is Taken From the Spanish Word Zanja, Meaning Ditch, and Pertains to a Ditch Tender or Water Overseer.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Should you visit almost any point on the Los Angeles River within the 19 miles that it takes to travel from the Victory Bridge to the Sepulveda Bridge, you might easily chance upon a lone horseman riding carefully along the bank. He is Mr. Frank Danielson last of the riders to be employed in the municipal water system. Mr. Danielson is literally, if not technically, the last of the zanjeros to use a horse. Others use motorcars.

### Most Stylish Corn Tops Prizes Giving Corn King Title to Indianian

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—Ten ears of yellow corn from an Indiana cornfield have taken on national importance here this week. Photographed again and again by news photographers, studied minutely by corn experts, talked about over the radio on a national hookup, they have been honored as few ears of maize can hope to be.

And all because they won the blue and purple ribbons at the International Grain and Hay Show here, making their grower, Mr. C. E. Troyer of LaFontaine, Ind., the year's reigning corn king.

And why were these particular ears, from so many thousand beautiful ones exhibited, unanimously chosen by the judges in the "International"? One reason is that they were up-to-the-minute in style. Oh, yes, corn has style just like automobiles, and an old model could no more hope to win in this show than in a motor salon.

State college experiment stations and progressive farmers working in coöperation continually bring about improvements in old strains. Ideals of good corn change as a result. A farmer has to keep in touch with developments if he is going to pick the 10 ears nearest these ideals.

"King" Troyer, who coöperates with the station at Purdue University, selected his winning exhibit of 10 ears from 200,000 he husked for seed. His show ears are of remarkable uniformity. Each is a trifle more than 10 inches long. Each has 20 rows of kernels with about 60 kernels to the row. The color is uniformly golden. (A few off-color kernels would have disqualified it.) The indentations in each kernel are practically alike.

But they don't look alike to Mr. Troyer. To him each ear is as individual as a child. Someone said of him at the show, "He knows corn like the rest of us know folks," and his knowledge includes a great amount of early corn history. The variety he exhibited, Reid's Yellow Dent, which is the Corn Belt favorite, came, he said, from a cross of two varieties, one started in Ohio, the other in Illinois. A migrating farmer of the '40s was responsible for the cross. Bringing seed from Ohio with him in his prairie schooner in 1845, he planted it in Illinois.

Farmer Reid, so Mr. Troyer relates, had some trouble with his crop and had to fill out some bare spots in his field with seed borrowed from his Illinois neighbor. The resulting cross was the beginning of "Reid's Yellow Dent." Reid's son, James, carried on the development. Being of an artistic nature, he picked the most beautiful ears for seed and the result was a corn that began to win all prizes in the State and finally the grand prize at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893.

And now what is going to be done with those 10 prize ears of 1932 that represent Reid's corn in its most improved stage? They are to go on exhibit next summer at the Chicago World's Fair, according to present plans. And after that? They will not be museum pieces, that's sure. Every kernel will go back into the soil, for it is from the prize-winning samples that future prize strains are grown. Every corn king dreams of raising still finer corn in the future from the seed he is exhibiting today.

### United States Fourth in Air Fighting Forces

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — The United States ranks fourth among the nations of the world in relative strength of its air fighting forces, according to announcement made yesterday in the annual report of Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Davison said his estimate was made "in the light of the most recent information, and using as a measuring stick the full air strength that could be employed in a particular operation where armies, navies and air forces would be employed to their full strength."

The five-year aviation program which the army was to have completed in the past fiscal year is not yet fulfilled in all particulars, the Assistant Secretary of War revealed. The air corps is short 129 airplanes of the 1800 objective called for by the program.

On June 30, 1932, there was a total of 1814 airplanes on hand for the regular army, national guard and organized reserves, exclusive of those procured from experimental and service test funds, obsolete types and those awaiting survey as no longer capable of being repaired. About 210 planes were temporarily unserviceable.

# ITALY'S SHARE IN ARMS TALK WIDENS SCOPE

## MacDonald Keeps Strictly to Issue, Avoiding Debts and Manchuria

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Dec. 3—The disarmament conversations which have been taking place here under the leadership of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, today assumed a broader scope with the arrival of M. Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, and Signor Augusto Rosso, who will soon proceed to Washington as Italian Ambassador.

Although the German spokesman, Baron Constantin von Neurath, is not expected here until Monday the Berlin Government is being kept closely in touch with developments through von Weizsak, delegate to the League of Nations, who called today on the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference. The conversations therefore approximate the five-power scope which has been the objective of Mr. MacDonald for several months.

Special attention is being given to naval questions, for it is felt that if France and Italy could agree on points outstanding between them, an excellent start would have been made toward a more general accord. From sources which have been instrumental in reconciling French and Italian viewpoints, it is learned that a successful conclusion of this long-drawn-out negotiation can be expected. Japan, of course, is also an important factor in naval affairs, but it is considered that if France and Italy can agree, Japanese requirements will not be an insuperable obstacle.

In a long conversation which Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, had with M. Herriot, no reference was made to debts or the Manchurian question, the sole topic of conversation being disarmament. Mr. MacDonald has no intention of dealing with any other subject here, except that he may discuss with League officials and others the possibility of speeding up the holding of the World Economic Conference.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation, is continuing his efforts to get disarmament points already agreed upon into treaty form before Christmas. He says he is convinced more has already been accomplished than was hoped for when the conference opened in February.

### Opinion of Public Is Declared Guide To Debt Question

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—In handling the war debts question, the United States Government "must be as lenient as American public opinion will permit and more lenient than American public opinion will relish," if it is to serve the long-run interests of the nation in the most enlightened manner.

This is the opinion of Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, one of the economists over whose name the Sloan report on war debts was issued. Professor Viner spoke at the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations today.

"It is not impossible to make out a plausible case against any special display of generosity on the part of the United States in connection with the allied debt payments due this month," Professor Viner said, "and we cannot afford lightly to concede billions of dollars to other peoples simply because they also are in distress."

Yet in the face of this, Prof. Viner asserted, "we cannot afford to insist upon our rights." There is an emergency need for the exercise of statesmanship at Washington—for a display of courage in going beyond public opinion, in the confidence that public opinion will later discover the necessities of the situation."

# NEW ZEALAND SEEKS MODERN CROP METHODS

## Farmers Must Improve Product, Governor-General Says

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Lord Bledisloe, the Governor-General of New Zealand, himself an expert agriculturist, loses no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the farming problems of the Dominion, giving advice to farmers, and stressing the need for education and research.

"In no field of human activity is the economic value of science so grudgingly acknowledged as in that of husbandry, and yet in none has it been more abundant or more easy to demonstrate to those who have the vision to realize the truth," said Lord Bledisloe in a recent address to the Wellington Philosophical Society.

"Empirical methods may have sufficed in the past to insure a livelihood for the farmer, but with the insistent demands on the part of consumers, higher scale of living for workers, and a heavier dead-weight load of public burdens, nothing but improved methods will enable the primary producer so to reduce his production costs. "In a crowded world market, where quality and uniformity of products are demanded, a poor reward is given to those whose methods are antiquated and who are disinclined to modify them."

"It is safe to prophesy," continued Lord Bledisloe, "that whatever alleviation of transient economic distress may be effected by international fiscal adjustments the victory will rest ultimately with those countries which organize the economic value of scientific research and apply its findings to the winning of wealth from the soil."


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# FORESTRY PLAN SUBMITTED FOR JOBLESS RELIEF

## Special Committee Seeks Legislation to Carry It Into Operation

Conversion of more than 3,000,000 acres of forests and potential forest lands of Massachusetts into an economic reservoir capable of holding 10,000 emergency jobs for use when regular industrial channels run dry is the gist of proposals expected to be placed before state legislators.

As proposed by a special committee of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, the ambitious program would make use of 1,000,000 acres of idle, waste lands for commercial timber growth, a plan that parallels certain policies set forth by President-Elect Roosevelt for planning ahead to avert industrial recessions.

**Report of Committee**

The committee's report follows:

Reasons for Recommendations — Your committee believes that preparation for unemployment emergencies, by careful planning, is essential to the public welfare. We herein outline a plan by which forest resources may be utilized in the relief of unemployment at all times.

Some Advantages of Forest Management to Unemployment Relief—A growing tree increases in value from seed to saw log and there is no depreciation in a forest as in buildings, roads, and other man-made structures. In forest management generally 90 per cent or more of the cost is for hand labor. This past winter 98 per cent of money spent for unemployment relief on state forests went directly to the workers. Foresters of this country for the past 30 years have urged the use of forests for unemployment relief. In most of the European countries this method has been practiced for centuries.

It is not easy to find work adapted to the unemployed. It must be of a type that can be done cheaper by hands than by machinery, and require little skill. The work should be available at all times of the year and the place of employment should be accessible so that the workers may live at home, to curtail transportation charges and to keep living costs at a minimum. Finally, the work should be done upon projects from which the public as a whole will benefit. All of the above requirements are adequately met by forest management and especially is this true where forest land is as widely distributed as in Massachusetts. For the most part the work in forest management can be done throughout the year, which is of special advantage in the winter when unemployment is most general and distressing.

Sound forest management requires a variety of operations such as: clearing land, nursery work, planting, weeding, thinning, pruning, girdling, cordwood cutting, logging and sawing, as well as protection against fire, insects and fungi. Protective measures consist of the building and maintenance of forest roads, trails, telephone lines, lookout towers, water holes, fire lines, and actual fighting of forest fires. They include forest fire patrol, public education, suppression of insects by spraying, creosoting, or by special sylvicultural methods and in white pine regions the removal of currant and gooseberry bushes to control the white pine blister rust. The building, maintenance and supervision of camps, the development of parks and wild life refuges will provide employment for large numbers. Only a few of these activities require special training for the workers and they will provide suitable employment for the office man as well as for the day laborer. As a matter of fact much of the forest work in Europe, such as weeding, is done by women. Another desirable feature is that forest work is a healthful occupation.

**3,000,000 Acres**

Official estimates show Massachusetts has 3,000,000 acres better suited for growing timber than any other use. Under forest management the average acre will produce a cord of wood per year. The average man can cut about a cord a day although the experienced axman can cut more.

If only fuel wood were produced our forest lands would provide 3,000,000 man-days work per year or the equivalent in permanent employment for 10,000 men. The work to be done in this wood-producing plant would be cumulative.

We would not grow fuel wood except as a by-product; the chief aim would be to produce timber. The number of man-days required to grow, harvest and saw into rough lumber a crop of timber under present methods is considerably higher than if cordwood alone was produced for the same period on a given area and therefore the figures given above are conservative.

Although about 7 per cent of the forest land in this State is in public ownership there are private owners practicing forestry who, during this emergency, have given employment to local men. The esthetic value of trees in towns and on private estates exceeds their timber value and maintenance cost is correspondingly higher. Hundreds of large private estates spend more money in the care of trees than would be spent in commercial forest management on an equal area. Much of this work can be done by unskilled labor. Possibility of planning this private work in cooperation with a public agency offers an unusual opportunity for local unemployment relief.

What the Forests Mean to the Public—Few natural resources benefit the people more than forests. They provide raw material for wood-using industries which in normal times give regular employment to about 50,000 people in this State. They conserve water supply for power, and domestic use, regulate the flow of streams in the prevention of drouths, floods and erosion and are essential to the existence of wild life. They soften the climate, supply food, fuel, shelter, and make possible many forms of recreation. The beauty and recreational values of forests attract tourist trade.

Timber growing is not fully appreciated in this country, because virgin timber supply has enabled us to get wood for the cost of cutting, sawing and hauling. But our virgin timber is rapidly nearing exhaustion, and within a generation or two the price of wood will be based upon the actual cost of production. Competition will then be in the growing of timber rather than in the harvesting as at present. New England, a natural forest district, then will benefit by timber growing, just as the middle West has profited from its natural advantages for cereal production, or the South in the growing of cotton. We are importing over 80 per cent of our lumber requirements largely from the Pacific coast, when most of this lumber could be produced on our own land.

**Used to Provide Jobs**

National, state and municipally owned forests in many parts of the country are being used to provide jobs for thousands of men. Our General Court has appropriated $568,000 in the last two years for this purpose, to be used on state forests, metropolitan parks and highways. This last winter 1400 men were employed for varying periods on state forests alone, and cities and towns have used several hundred more in forestry work.

For the last two winters Connecticut has spent over $200,000 for relief of unemployment, largely on work in the state forests. In California last winter over 3300 homeless men in 28 forestry camps were given food, clothes and shelter in exchange for a maximum of six hours' work a day. These camps are now being expanded to provide for 7000 unemployed. During the planting season last spring, New York gave work to over 10,000 laborers and Wisconsin employed 4260.

Virginia has recently applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $700,000 with which to reforest and protect the forest growth on about 100,000 acres. This loan has been classified as a "self-liquidating project." It is estimated that several hundred men can obtain employment during the spring and fall as the work progresses. The money invested would be returned to the public treasury with interest when the crop is harvested.

We believe that now is the time for Massachusetts to study this problem and to perfect permanent state and local organizations to meet unemployment emergencies. Such action will not only save time and money in the future, but it will lead to the proper development of our natural resources.

Two essential steps for unemployment relief—Two steps we believe should be taken before a town can be in position to provide efficient unemployment relief in forest management. In the term "forest management" we include shade tree work and esthetic forestry as well as timber growing. The first of these steps is to consolidate or coördinate public agencies in the town dealing in any way with forests and shade trees and the second is to create a permanent unpaid committee for planning unemployment relief. At present there is no permanent public agency in towns, whose duty it is to plan relief work in advance. If this matter is worthy of consideration, there should be such an organization with official standing. The present system of management of public forests and shade trees in towns has been developed in a haphazard manner as one law after another has been passed to meet changing conditions. The tree warden is elected; the moth superintendent and the forest warden are appointed by, the selectmen, but they must be approved by the state forester. The park commission, the town forest committee, the water commission and the cemetery commission may each have a superintendent who is also responsible for the care of trees. This multiplicity of offices dealing with the same materials tends to unnecessary duplication of equipment, and with some exceptions there is not enough work in any one of these positions to give the incumbent steady employment.

**Shade Tree Planting**

A recent survey showed that less than half of the towns had planted shade trees during the previous three years, and a third of the towns had made no appropriations for any kind of tree work. Only one in six towns had satisfactory equipment for tree work and nearly one-fourth of the towns had no tools at all for the use of the tree warden. Many tree wardens received no compensation for their work and very few have had technical training. In fact 80 per cent of the wardens at the time the survey was made favored combining the positions of tree warden, moth superintendent, and superintendent of the town forest in order to more nearly give full employment to one man.

We recommend that all forest and shade tree work in towns be placed in charge of an unpaid committee under those direction plans may be made in advance for the use of temporary employees in periods of depression.

Need of Permanent Unemployment Relief Committees—If there is one thing to be learned from this depression it is the need of planning and preparation in advance to meet emergencies. Millions of dollars of public money have been spent during the past two years for unemployment relief. After two years experiences with this problem many towns are still giving aid in some form to able-bodied persons who should be given work instead.

In many places we now have temporary unemployment relief committees which have rendered good service and these should be made permanent. Had these committees been functioning before the depression broke upon us there is no question but that their work would have been more effective.

The best form of such organization, in our judgment, is a permanent unpaid committee composed of public-spirited citizens. Its work would consist largely of a study of needed public improvements on which hand labor could be used to advantage and where money spent would be on investment of self-liquidating projects. It would determine the number of temporary employees that could be used on special work in the various jobs and the qualifications required of the workers. Any applicant for work could then be placed on the kind of job for which he was best fitted. Supervision would be provided by the regular town departments and funds to meet the cost of such employment would be allocated by the two selectmen to the departments upon the recommendation of the unemployment relief committee. The temporary worker should not be placed with the regular employees, but on special work. The wage scales for such work would have no relation to the wage rate paid regular employees and, while the wages should be high enough to insure the necessaries of life, they should not be sufficiently attractive to encourage others than those who were in real need to seek the jobs.

**Advisory Capacity**

The committee would act in an advisory capacity to the selectmen, the heads of departments, to other welfare agencies and to the unemployed themselves. It would in times of special emergency be prepared to initiate plans for the creation of jobs such as the so-called Rochester Plan, by which property owners pledge themselves to provide a given amount of work. With such an organization the problem of unemployment would be greatly simplified and the cost of welfare aid would be reduced. Wages would replace temporary aid in all cases of able-bodied applicants for relief.

The records of every city and town should show how much money has been spent for unemployment relief, not only during this depression but for those in the past. It would be possible to determine the average annual cost for such relief over a considerable period. After such a study the committee would recommend to the town the amount that should be appropriated and placed in the Unemployment Relief Fund annually. In that way the burden of such relief would be distributed over the prosperous years instead of coming all at once when the taxpayers are least prepared to bear it. The Unemployment Relief Fund would be disbursed only by the selectmen upon the recommendation of the Unemployment Relief Committee.

Your committee believes that every city and town should be allowed to create a permanent unemployment relief committee. Its powers and duties should be defined by law. Our thought on this matter is expressed in the bill printed herewith. We earnestly recommend that the need for legislative action along this line be brought at once to the attention of the General Court.

In conclusion, your committee fully realizes that unemployment relief is an enormous problem for which there is no single solution, but we have tried to show how one of our natural resources may be used for this purpose. The time when public aid will do the most good is when unemployment first becomes apparent.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles S. Bird Jr., Chairman,
John S. Ames
Joseph C. Ballou
Samuel C. French
Nathan Tufts
Axel E. Zetterman
Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary.

**The Proposed Act**

Legislation to obtain operation of the recommendations of the committee is sought through the following proposed act:

**An Act to Provide for the Relief of Unemployment**

Section 1. Any city or town which accepts the provisions of this act may establish a permanent unemployment relief committee as hereinafter provided, and may through annual or special appropriations provide funds for relief of unemployed in the form of wages.

Section 2. Selectmen in towns which by vote at a regular town meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose accept this act and the mayors in cities which accept this act by vote of the council, or by the council and aldermen, shall within 30 days thereafter appoint an unemployment relief committee consisting of three citizens who shall serve without pay for a term of three years or until their successors are appointed; except that when first appointed one shall be appointed for a term of three years, one for two years and one for one year. Thereafter one member shall be appointed each year for a term of three years.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said committee to recommend to the selectmen or to the mayor and the finance committee the amounts that should be appropriated annually for unemployment relief. The committee shall consult and shall coöperate with the mayor, selectmen, heads of departments, corporations, firms, individuals and civic, charitable, or fraternal organizations in the planning of work that can be made available for the unemployed during normal times as well as in periods of industrial depression. It shall keep records of all available projects or jobs including the qualifications required of the workers. It shall likewise keep records of the qualifications of all applicants for employment. The committee shall fix the wages to be paid for any type of employment without regard to the wage rate paid to regular town employees, or to private employees for similar work, provided that the labor is applied to projects that would not be done normally except for the relief of unemployment.

Section 4. The committee shall be allowed from the Unemployment Relief Fund for clerical and other expenses such sums as the town or the mayor and council may determine.

# Forestry as Jobless Relief

Report of the Joint Committee of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association and the Massachusetts Forestry Association

**SUMMARY**

1. There are 3,000,000 acres of forest and potential forest land in Massachusetts capable of providing 3,000,000 man-days of profitable work annually. Over 1,000,000 acres of this land are idle, which, if placed under forest management, would provide permanent employment for several thousand people.
2. Over 90 per cent of the money spent in forest management goes directly to the workers. Most of the work can be done cheaper by hand labor than machinery.
3. Forest work is available at all times of the year, for the weak as well as the strong. There is no more healthful occupation than work in the forest.
4. Forest management has been a means of relieving unemployment in Europe for centuries, and is an investment which reaps substantial profit.
5. Thousands of unemployed have secured work in the forests throughout the country, especially on national, state and town-owned forests.
6. Public aid should be in the form of opportunity to work, and it should be applied as soon as unemployment becomes apparent, so as to help maintain the purchasing power of the worker. Assured work for all would tend to stifle fear and prevent panic conditions.
7. There must be intelligent planning and preparation for unemployment relief, and the cost should be distributed over prosperous years by the creation of unemploment relief funds.
8. Unemployment agencies should take advantage of the opportunity to provide work through coöperation with private owners, especially in forest management.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

We have confined our study to forest management, but we recognize that there are many other projects on which the unemployed may be used to advantage. Our recommendation for legislation, therefore, applies to such projects as well as to forest management.

1. We recommend immediate legislation to establish permanent unpaid unemployment relief committees in all cities and towns.
2. We recommend consolidation of agencies dealing with forests and shade trees in towns as essential to efficient management in the program of unemployment relief.

# Week-End Radio Programs

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:09 "Radio Billboard"; time.
6:15 Rodney May, tenor.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, Tribute to Cleveland Abbe, "Father of the Weather Bureau."
8:45 "Rusty"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Symphony in Gold."
9:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
9:45 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 Violin soloist.
10:30 NBC, Buccaneers; trio.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Vienna Tango Orchestra.
5:30 Studio soloist.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins,"
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle.
7:00 Book Lovers' Club, Della Lutes.
7:15 Four Serenaders.
7:30 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Echoes of the Palisades."
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, "Erno Rapee in Moscow."
10:00 NBC, Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday; orchestras.
1:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:30 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
7:30 "Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
9:30 Operetta in Miniature: "The Gondoliers."
10:15 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:30 Report of Bruins-Maroons game.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—"Hill Billy George."
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, Rivera Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
:00 La Paradis Band.
:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Intergovernmental Debts," Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
10:45-12:00—CBS popular music.

**FOR SUNDAY**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)**

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio programs.
10:45 NBC programs.
12:03 p. m.—Metropolitan organ.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Roxy and His Gang.
3:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrest, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
3:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
3:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
4:15 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
8:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period; organ.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "Russian Galeties."
8:30 "Adventuring with Lowell Thomas."
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:30 "Rusty"; sketch.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:15 Connecticut Hill Billies.
11:30 NBC, Popular music.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 "National Keynotes; America."
1:15 Bohemians; male octet.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:00 NBC, Talk, Father Hubbard, the "Glacier Priest."
2:15 Boston RKO Program.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, International Forum: President Miklas of Austria; Dr. Adolph Lorenz.
4:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:00 Boston Council of Social Agencies Program: talks.
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, "Bring 'Em Back Alive," Frank Buck.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Arlington String Trio.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 NBC, "Balkan Melodies."
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcement; news.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Yankee Philharmonic Choir.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Soloist and organ.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 "Hawaiian Echoes."
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour: soloists; organ; poet.
6:30 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
6:45 Vocal duo; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto.
7:30 CBS, "Memories in Melody."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "Andre Kostelanetz Presents."
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom"; recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; columnist.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 "Voice of Silk and Bamboo."
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:30 p. m.—Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
1:15 CBS, Talk, Hon. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate to League of Nations, from Geneva.
1:30 CBS, Church of the Air.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Lew Hart's Ace Rhythm Band.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Issay Dobrowen, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Thomas I. Stix interviews, Martha Ostenso, novelist.
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 String music.
9:15 Male trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems' Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Elks' Memorial Service.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

### *Monday's Features*

**WBZ**

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 p. m.—"Modern American Biography"; "Theodore Dreiser and Sherwood Anderson," Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "The School for Scandal."

**WEEI**

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

**WNAC**

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Broadcast from Corridors of Congress at opening session; legislators interviewed by Frederic William Wile.
12:00 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

**WAAB**

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.


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# TRYING TIMES FAIL TO DAMPEN ZEAL OF FARMER

## Big Livestock Show at Chicago Declared a Most Encouraging Sign

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 — "Convincing proof that people are not disheartened because of trying conditions" is given in the large crowds of both farm and city folks attending the International Livestock Exposition here this year, according to Mr. B. H. Heide, its manager.

Although farm prices are the lowest they have been for years, the men who raise the country's livestock and grain put on a bigger show than ever in point of numbers of entries, and crowds estimated at about 250,000 people have come to see them, "a highly satisfactory attendance," to quote Mr. Heide. The show is held for eight days, ending tonight.

The interest of Chicago people in the great farm show, judged by their willingness to pay to see it, is regarded here as especially significant. While farm folk appear to have made up the larger part of the day-time crowd, the evening attendance has the earmarks of city audiences. Mr. Heide thinks that Chicago's interest is in part due to a new realization of urbanites that prosperity of the nation is grounded in its rural industries.

As for farmers and stock breeders, they are showing by the quality of their exhibits and their numbers here that they are digging in and not waiting for outside aid to push their industry on the upgrade, Mr. Heide declared. Prices may be low, but stockmen and farmers are working with undiminished hope and enthusiasm to bring out finer and finer strains.

Another encouraging feature, Mr. Heide observed, is the presence here of 1000 or more boys and girls from the farms who are learning the rural arts in 4-H Club work. The pride that these young people show in their work promises much for the future of the country's basic industry, he asserted.

The livestock exposition is indeed a magnificent show. Some 14,000 fine cattle, sheep, swine and horses from every part of the United States and from sections of Canada are installed in state in the big exposition barns. Every one of them is groomed for the show.

Boys and girls as well as men who have raised and fed the livestock hover around their animals during the show. Some exhibitors lie down in the clean straw and sleep with their stock at night. City hotel bills come pretty high, they say, when you figure them in terms of prices farm products bring nowadays.

## *Motion Pictures*

**Little Girl Lost**

Miss Janet Gaynor, a little girl lost in mellerdrammer, with Master Charlie Farrell by her side, appears on the Metropolitan screen this week, in "Tess of the Storm Country." It is said that this is the last time these perennial screen sweethearts will be paired. It remains to be seen whether new partners will help either of them to grow up.

For Janet remains a little girl in face and figure, with a little-girl voice and speaking-a-piece enunciation; and Charlie is still a good-looking juvenile of boyish ways and means, who hasn't yet begun to look upon the serious things of life. Nevertheless, audiences like to see them together, and find pleasure in the once silent "Tess," revivified, after a fashion, with talk and sound effects.

Is it necessary to go into the story of the simple girl, whose sweetness and self-sacrifice bring down on her a deluge of woes? And in more ways than one. For (in movieland) it never rains trouble but it also rains—rain. And such undeniable, vociferous rain! Once you are enmeshed in the plot, you will want to stay through the working-out, to bask in the sunshine of the happy ending. Mr. Dudley Digges assists as a Skipper, whose face is surprisingly immobile except for the eye-blinkings which mark Mr. Digges's portrayals. One Pappy, a most knowing and engaging monkey, steals the show, whenever he frisks through a scene. And the Sea, in strong, realistic glimpses, offers the most powerful assistance of all. It will have to be admitted that the rest of the cast dwells in the realm of mediocrity.

It must also be stated, with profound admiration, that in no other theater in Boston does Hollywood's excellent photography show with such remarkable clarity, such graphic effect, as at the Metropolitan. Whether this is a matter of super-projection machines or well-spaced distances, we know not. M. L.

## *Boston Art Notes*

**Fine Arts Theater**

Paintings by Mrs. Hugo Münsterberg are on exhibition at the Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street.

Most of the pictures are of Marblehead, portraying the quaint charm and beautiful natural endowment of that town. The painter, with an adequate though not a professional technique, conveys all her ideas with poetry. In still-life she shapes flowers with appreciation of their forms and colors. She seems to enjoy the hobby.

**Babylonian Lion**

Happily we live in a time when works of ancient art are still accessible, when we may enter our large museums with the hope of seeing some fresh acquisition. The Boston Museum holds a grand new surprise, to wit, a glazed lion relief from Processional Way, Babylon, built by Nebuchadnezzar II.

The use of enameled bricks was common in Babylon for a practical reason—stone was scarce. That was limiting both architecturally and decoratively. The Mesopotamians soon overcame some of the difficulties by coloring the bricks and glazing them; later, as we find in these Babylonian decorations, they cut them in low relief in addition to coloring them. By a paradox, not infrequent in the history of art, the craftsmen developed a device of rich and powerful beauty, pressed by sheer exigency.

As in all Mesopotamian art, this lion is flat, well designed and architectural. It holds to the wall (an important attribute of mural decoration). With very little detail, the intrinsic leonine characteristics are established. Good decorators discard all adventitious details and dwell upon salient points. Curious that those early, and presumedly primitive, craftsmen had such a keen sense of selection. The gift has been lost—alas—to most of our modern decorators.

The museum lion is made of pale yellow tiles against a vivid blue.

D. A.


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## *Theaters*

**Boston Stage Notes**

Mr. Walter Hampden will appear at the Colonial Monday evening in his revival of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac."

The German film, "Mädchen in Uniform," goes into its second week at the Majestic Monday.

At the Fine Arts, "The Tragedy of Dostoevsky" will be succeeded Monday by the German film, "The Theft of the Mona Lisa." Preceding the 9 o'clock showing Monday evening, a recital will be given by the Hans Wiener Dance Group.

"Sara Crewe," or "A Little Princess," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, will be presented at Jordan Hall next Saturday morning and afternoon as the second production of the season by the Clare Tree Major Players.

## COLLEGE STUDENTS' LOAN FUND OPENED

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3 (AP)—Dr. F. W. Boatwright, president of the University of Richmond, told the Association of University and College Business Offices of the eastern states last night that a loan fund of $30,000,000 is available to American college students.

Addressing the association's thirteenth annual convention, Dr. Boatwright said that "as a nation we have not been forgetful of the intellectual needs of the gifted but indigent." Earlier in the session the delegates discussed the advisability of reducing professors' salaries, but the association took no definite stand.


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# Reed Protests Lift of Tariff Barrier on Coal

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Protest against a recent order of the Customs Bureau freeing Great Britain and Germany from payment of the tariff of 10 cents per 100 pounds of coal imposed by the revenue act of 1932 was lodged with President Hoover by Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania today.

Senator Reed told the President that if the ruling is upheld it will mean disaster to the mining companies of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, forcing them to shut down.

The ruling of the customs bureau of which Senator Reed complained was issued Nov. 25. Coal shipments from Canada were held to be exempt from the tariff under the section of the Revenue Act providing that a tax shall not be imposed on any article if during the preceding calendar year the exports of that article from the United States to that country was greater than the imports into the United States from that country.

Because Canada is exempt from the new tariff on coal, the bureau also held that shipments from Germany and Great Britain also are exempt under "most favored nation" treaties which the United States has with those Governments. A treaty signed in 1923 with Germany and one in 1815 with Great Britain stimplate that the United States shall not charge these countries higher duties on imports than are charged on like imports from any other single country. Therefore, the bureau holds, German and British coal shipments must be handled on the same basis as those from Canada which are exempt under the law.

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To be quite truthful, there is scarcely any article in our whole shop which is not suitable for gift-giving. Clothing certainly, enveloped in the glamour of a Jaye label. So don't stop with the Third Floor. Do the Second and First to be thoroughly satisfied.

# SMITH OFFERS REVISION PLAN FOR NEW YORK

## Would Model City Government on That of the State

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Mr. Alfred E. Smith, who held New York State and city politics in the hollow of his hand until the John F. Curry-James J. Walker faction of the down-state Democracy wrecked the edifice of his "new" Tammany in 1928 and turned back the organization's clock to old methods, with Mr. Curry in the leadership, is today definitely emerged from his eclipse in municipal affairs.

This follows upon Mr. Smith's voluntary appearance yesterday, before the Joint Legislative Inquiry Committee engaged in drafting recommendations for charter and fiscal betterments here with a "work sheet" for the "most comprehensive plan for reorganization of the city government ever given to the public."

The scope and importance of the Smith program are such that he is seen today as in the forefront of the leadership for change here and establish him as undeniably a factor to be reckoned with in the Mayoralty election next year.

Mr. Smith holds that the city has outlived its charter and needs a new plan of government and told the committee that not in all his 25 years of public life had so rare an opportunity for getting a new charter and bringing the government up to date been at hand as now, when hard times were making citizens supersensitive to city costs.

**Mayor Like President**

As in the state government, Mr. Smith would make the Mayor the supreme executive officer over a city Legislature of two houses. Other features of his program of reform, which takes as its chief points of attack the unwieldy and costly borough and county phases of the city's structure, summarize in brief as follows:

1. Centralized control, vesting all administrative functions in the Mayor, who also would be directly responsible for the executive budget.
2. Election of a vice-mayor to preside over the city senate and a bill-drafting commissioner.
3. A legislature of two chambers to replace the present estimate and aldermanic boards, the senate to be composed of 11 members—three each from Manhattan and Brooklyn, two each from Bronx and Queens and one from Richmond; the assembly of 23, one from each state senate district.

**Would Centralize**

4. Abolition of borough government, transferring the duties of the five borough presidents to the city's public works department.
5. Abolition of county government, wiping out all offices save those of sheriff and district attorney. Instead the city's five counties to exist only as judicial districts.
6. The comptroller to become city auditor.
7. Consolidation of municipal bureaus and departments under 11 executives responsible to the Mayor.
8. Judges of the Supreme Court appointive for life under the Governor. Appointments to magistrates' bench also for life under the Mayor.
9. Unification of subway lines and abolition of stockholding interest in these lines.

# Home Loan Bank Subscriptions Are $11,795,081

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—First official announcement of the subscription to the new Home Loan Bank system today revealed that at the close of business Nov. 28, a total of $11,795,081 had been received in conditional and unconditional subscriptions toward the total initial capitalization of $134,000,000 of the system.

Unconditional subscriptions totaled $9,259,081 while conditional subscriptions totaled $2,536,000. The balance of the capital will be subscribed to by the Secretary of the Treasury through funds to be loaned the system by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This money will be lent to the system in installments as it is needed.

The conditional subscriptions, it was explained by Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the board, came from institutions in states where they are prevented by law from making subscriptions at this time. These subscriptions will become effective immediately upon passage of enabling legislation by state legislatures. At the present time, practically no savings banks or insurance companies are eligible to membership, and in a number of states building and loan associations are ineligible.

Approving the first line of credit for a member institution at the beginning of the week, the board has since empowered members to make loans amounting to between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, Mr. Fort announced. Another $1,000,000 in loans probably will be passed upon this afternoon, he estimated. From five to 20 proposed lines of credit are coming in each day for approval, he said.

The amount of unconditional subscriptions made to the system thus far by districts follows: First district, Cambridge, Mass., $32,500; second district, Newark, N. J., $1,036,848; third district, Pittsburgh, Penna., $1,353,700; fourth district, Winston-Salem, N. C., $791,833; fifth district, $2,224,300; sixth district, $1,422,600; seventh district, $826,100; eighth district, $105,100; ninth district, $1,227,600; tenth district, $168,400; eleventh district, $40,000, and twelfth district, $32,100.

In some of the districts where subscriptions total is small, institutions in only one state are eligible to membership, Mr. Fort said.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Don Chamberlin Jr., Kennebunk, Maine.
Miss Beatrice M. Chase, Hudson, N. Y.
Miss Anne Case, Watertown, Conn.
Miss Eunice M. Benedict, Waterbury, Conn.
Alice E. Morris, Shanghai, China
Miss Florence M. Kennison, Newton, Mass.
Miss Frances Hale, Brockton, Mass.
Miss Marjorie Holt, Somerville, Mass.
Miss Eleanor Garland, Milton, Mass.
Miss Marjorie Webster, Canton, Mass.
Arvon H. Gerrish, Rochester, Mass.
Miss Eleanor DiGiamentonio, Milford, Mass.
Miss Bertha A. Krone, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss Natalie D. Van Loan, Hudson, N. Y.
Miss Shirley Saskuoff, Portland, Maine
Miss Sylvia Kelman, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Florence C. McDonald, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Guy H. Lyon, Waterville, Maine
Guy H. Lyon, Waterville, Maine
Miss Ella M. Robinson, Quincy, Mass.
Miss Marie L. Margot, New Orleans, La.
Miss Ruth Warner, Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss Jane Warner, Yonkers, N. Y.
Wilfred R. Thew, London, Eng.

# Spain Broadens Foreign Policy

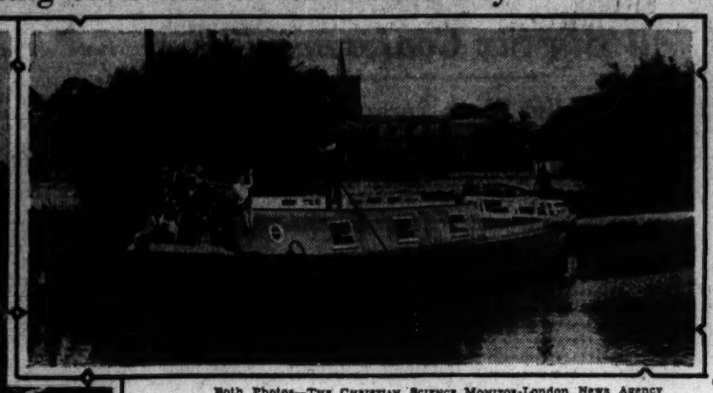
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID — Spain is pursuing a definite foreign policy by a wider application of the Spanish domestic theory—the "republicanization of Spain"—to international affairs.

This is a view expressed by Señor Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish Ambassador in Paris, and his country's representative at Geneva, who cites in contrast that administrations under the monarchy were fully occupied in assuring their existence, and keeping going as well as possible.

Spain, he states, is actively participating in League of Nations affairs, and today is more linked with European politics than ever before. The country has made known its vital interest in peace, and advocates complete disarmament and strict adherence to League pacts as the basis of this peace. Señor Madariaga also stresses the importance of closer cooperation between the Spanish-speaking nations of the world.

## Pleasure Cruising on Britain's Inland Waterways



Both Photos—The Christian Science Monitor-London News Agency

Left—Motoring on the Grand Union Canal Near Rickmansworth. Right—Barge Eisdale Fitted Out as Floating Schoolroom for Barge Children.

# Oil Tankers and 'Outboards' Exchange 'Chug-Chugs' on Britain's Busy Canals

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Pleasure cruising on Britain's canals is the latest development in a remarkable renaissance of the inland waterway systems. Small motorboats are seen touring the countryside, taking their occupants away from the bustling traffic of the crowded highways, seeking peaceful picnicking spots.

For more than half a century the canals have been overshadowed by rail and road transport. But now they are taking on a new lease of life. Intense activity is stirring their slow-moving waters. Authorities of the Grand Union Canal, between London and Birmingham, are carrying out a £1,000,000 scheme to enable the canal to accommodate larger barges. Dredgers are busy accumulating mud and débris from the bottom of many little-used waterways. Thousands of men from the ranks of the unemployed are at work widening locks and strengthening banks along the network which stretches for nearly 4000 miles.

A recent merger brought under one management the four chief water routes serving the industrial district of the Midlands. A minimum depth of 5 feet 6 inches will make possible the use of 120-ton barges. In many places old mud banks are being replaced by concrete enforcements to prevent erosion. In consequence there is a revival of inquiries from industrial and trading concerns for vacant canal-side sites for warehouses and wharves.

Many of the old horse-drawn barges are still working, with their picturesque water-gypsy inhabitants on board—families which have spent their whole lives gliding along the smooth waters. But the chug-chug of motor barges is rivaling the crunch of horses' hoofs on the towpath. The new boats provide far more rapid transport, being able to travel day and night when manned by two crews. Steam haulage is largely used on the Manchester Ship Canal, the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal and the Exeter Ship Canal.

Just as women have learned to drive automobiles, so have the wives of canal boatman learned to steer and manage the new craft. And with the coming of machinery the watergypsies have become better educated and more ambitious. Facilities are now available for the education of their children. Introduction of hours regulations has removed the necessity for them to spend all their time on their barges.

In 1930 a Royal Commission on Transport reported that the canal system if properly rationalized and developed would render much valuable service to the community in the future. The total tonnage carried at that time was over 13,000,000. It has increased considerably since then. Although today commercial concerns often demand more speedy delivery, the canals serve many important industries and save them large sums in transport costs.

Leicester sends boots, shoes, hosiery and machinery by canal barge; Loughborough loads its enginering products and granite onto the waterways; coal, iron, bricks and earthenware are transported all over the country by canal; other cargoes are timber, grain, chemicals and oil.

A motor-barge service between the Regent's Canal docks and Europe enables manufacturers to send goods direct to Rouen and Paris via canal, sea and river. Oil tankers from Texas and Mexico ride through the English countryside along the Manchester Ship Canal. They halt at a depot, run their pipe lines inland to giant tanks and unload the produce of American oil fields.

# JOB INSURANCE BILL INDICATED FOR NEW YORK

## Legislative Group Hears Experts' Testimony at Inquiry

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—With final testimony of experts on compulsory unemployment insurance apparently winning the approval of members of the legislative committee on unemployment, which will close a two-day hearing on the subject here today, it has become evident that legislation providing for that form of relief may soon be enacted in New York State.

Prof. Carter Goodrich of Columbia University; Mr. Leo Wolman, research director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the interstate commission on unemployment insurance, and Mr. John B. Andrews, director of the American Association for Labor Legislation, who testified before the commission, all favored compulsory unemployment insurance for industry.

Members of committee put questions to the witnesses that appeared to indicate that they intend to recommend a system of compulsory insurance. Spokesmen for the committee in talking with the press, strengthened the impression that the report would advocate insurance.

Professor Goodrich testified that he believed premiums on unemployment insurance should vary in proportion to the degree of regular employment established by employers. Although the chief aim of such insurance should be relief, he believed that lower premiums on that basis would serve as a stimulus to stabilize employment.

He recommended payment of weekly benefits of from $12 to $15 a week for about 13 weeks to unemployed persons who had earned $2000 a year or less, starting after a waiting period of four weeks of unemployment. This waiting period, which should elapse before the recipient was entitled to benefits, would conserve the fund as much as possible for use in periods of prolonged depression.

Employers should contribute the larger portion of the insurance fund, he held, because "in the long run, the employee pays the bulk of the cost of unemployment." He urged that all workers who have demonstrated their usefulness to industry within the $2000 a year limit should be eligible to benefits under the fund and recommended that the system be inaugurated as soon as possible after a period had elapsed to permit accumulation of a reserve fund.

Mr. Andrews advocated a system based on contributions by employers only. Mr. Wolman expressed vigorous opposition to permitting private companies to write unemployment insurance.

Reports from Albany today quoted State Senator Cosmo A. Cilano of Rochester, vice-chairman of the Unemployment Survey Commission, as saying the commission would probably recommend compulsory unemployment insurance through establishment of a reserve fund by industries.

# Modern Leaders Urged by Filene

New leaders who understand "machine civilization" and not the old type that rode on "horseback" is the nation's "demand of the hour," students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were advised yesterday, by Mr. Edward A. Filene, president of the Filene Company of Boston.

It was Mr. Filene's contention that the people's concept of the true leader was the old-fashioned horseback rider who might be expected to hold up his hand to the "machine era" and say "whoa," whereas, the business executive insisted, the leaders who will actually bridle the machine era are those who think in terms of modern civilization. His address was the first Aldred Lecture of the academic year at Technology.

Mr. Filene's advice to the students as prospective leaders was to learn to discard institutions and ideas as soon as they outlive their usefulness. Stagnation, he declared, naturally follows "traditional thinking," just as a subway service would be ruined by running it "as we think the frontiersmen would have done it."

**ORDERED TO WESTERN POST**

LAKEHURST, N. J., Dec. 3 (AP)—Capt. H. E. Shoemaker, commander of the naval air station for the past three years, was relieved of his duties today and entrained for the west coast where he will become the commanding officer of the new naval air base at Sunnyvale, Calif. Commander F. T. Berry, former executive officer of the air station and one-time skipper of the dirigible Akron, succeeded Captain Shoemaker in command here.

# Federal Plums Held 'Corrupter' In Local Politics

Charges that the Federal Government tends to corrupt local government through the power of patronage were made yesterday by Mr. Murray Seasongood, former Mayor of Cincinnati, in the third of a series of lectures given at Harvard University under the Godkin foundation. The remaining free lectures on "Local Government in the United States" will be given on Monday and Wednesday of next week at 4 p. m.

"The American party system is interdependent with local gangs," Mr. Seasongood charged. "These gangs are the foundations on which the national party structure is erected, and, mainly, the National Government deals only with them in local affairs, maintains them through patronage, and has no contacts at all with the independent citizen. In most instances the recommendation of the local machine amounts to the appointment. These local appointments are numerous, and being made upon the recommendation of the local governing committee or boss, naturally fail to persons owing intense loyalty and rendering vigorous services to the machine.

"So far as concerns the Federal Government, the independent group of citizens is a complete outsider and receives no assistance, but only obstruction from where it should look for succor. The same is true of the State Government and to an even greater degree; because the contacts with the State Government are closer and deference to the local machine can be more easily compelled by boss control."

Mr. Seasongood concluded his lecture by discussing various reforms in government which are being tried locally throughout the country, advocating the city and county manager plans of government.

## QUEBEC BEAVERS RETURN TO BOSTON

Quebec Beavers return to Boston tonight for Canadian-American Hockey League activity with the Boston Cubs at the Garden. The last time a Quebec team played here in the league was during the 1927-28 season, when an aggregation, coached by Newsy Lalonde, present Canadiens coach, eliminated the old Boston Tigers in the playoffs. The Beavers of that time are not without representation on the present team, for Emile Lamontagne, goalie, and Gene Chouinard, forward, were members of that last team.

Other members of the 1927-28 team are active members of National Hockey League teams, Johnny Sorrell now playing with Detroit and Nick Wasnie now playing with Americans. Leo Murray is with Providence, and Jack McVicar is a defenseman with Windsor of the International Hockey League. A defenseman now starring with Quebec will be watched closely, for he is supposed to be the property of the Bruins—Jacques Savard, whose right name is Washawski, and he hails from Edmonton.

The Beavers have not been very successful on their road trip to date, but with each game the experience gained is strengthening and welding the players together and before long they should win their share of games. Among those players to appear tonight are many who have played in Boston before on other teams, such as Eddie Rodden, once a Bruin; Patsy Callighen, Springfield; Stan McCabe, Detroit; Ray Kinsella, Philadelphia; George Giroux, Providence; Lloyd McIntyre, who tried out with the Cubs, and George Himes, New Haven and Springfield.

Bruin Cubs are vying with Philadelphia for the league lead and will present their best to take the lead from the Arrows tonight, for the latter team is not playing this weekend.

# Farmers Advised To Concentrate On Tax Equalization

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—Farmers joining the fight for tax reductions are forgetting their chief interest, tax equalization, it was declared here by Mr. R. K. Bliss of Ames, Ia., in a discussion at the annual meeting of the National Coöperative Extension Workers' Association. Delegates from 20 states, representing the extension work done in farm communities by the state colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, reported on various phases of their educational work.

"Farmers will suffer the major inconveniences of reduced governmental expenditures," declared Mr. Bliss. "The activities first to be cut will be roadbuilding and school improvement, the two things of paramount importance to the farm." Other speakers termed the tax reduction campaign a "smoke screen."

Mr. Bliss pointed out that what farmers really want is relief from heavy real estate tax burdens. This is best to be done by changes in tax sources, shifting the burden to other forms of wealth. He advocated the income tax as the substitute most likely to relieve the farmer.

"The cities have their streets paved, and their intercity hard roads are completed," he said. "It would be unfortunate from the farmers' viewpoint to curtail the roadbuilding program now just as the improvements are reaching out into the dirt roads which the farmers use most."

**WINNIPEG'S RELIEF PLAN**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg is helping its unemployed by a system of providing direct relief to the extent of $2,800,000 this year. This expenditure is shared by the Dominion and provincial governments, each paying one-third, and the city bearing, in addition, the cost of administering the fund. Relief provided takes the form of vouchers for food, payment of rent, and provision of fuel, and in some cases, clothing. There are approximately 6000 married men and their families on the relief register, and about 2000 single men.

# DEFICIT SHOWN IN FIVE MONTHS IS $751,311,422

## Public Debt in Same Period Reaches a Gross of $20,806,013,836

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Government ended five months of its 1933 fiscal year on Nov. 30 with a deficit of $751,311,422 and a gross public debt of $20,806,013,836.

The gross debt had increased more than $3,000,000,000 since Nov. 30, 1931, when it amounted to $17,310,026,954.

The debt compared with a pre-war debt on March 31, 1917, of $1,282,044,346, and the peak war debt on Aug. 31, 1919, of $26,596,701,648.

During the five months of the present year the Government has collected from all sources $680,894,151, and has spent $1,432,205,593.

The new taxes levied in the $1,000,000,000 tax bill have caused miscellaneous internal revenue to increase approximately $73,000,000 over last year, bringing in a total of $314,320,195. The actual gain in these taxes, however, was offset by a drop of $155,000,000 in income taxes collected in five months of this year as compared to the same period a year ago.

The total collections from income tax on Nov. 30 amounted to $202,480,542.

Customs duties also have fallen, bringing in $117,722,232 in the five months, as compared with $170,840,389 last year.

The general expenditures showed a decrease as compared to last year, amounting to $977,911,895, as compared with $1,166,115,810, but interest on the public debt increased, totaling $232,023,237 as compared with $195,710,857.

Ordinary expenditures of the Government, including all of its activities, amounted to $1,419,476,312, a decrease as compared with $1,642,260,046 last year, while the general fund receipts totaled $671,997,429 as compared with $801,798,004 a year ago.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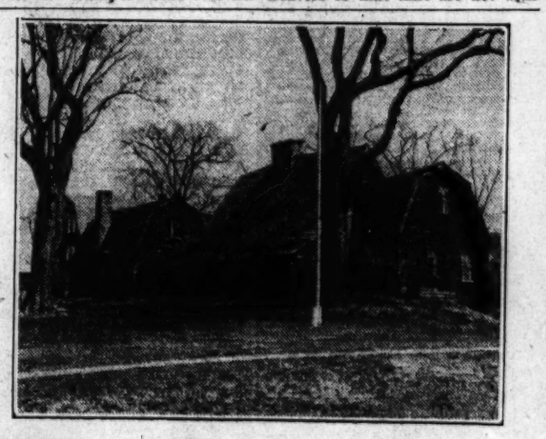

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# ENGLISH MAKE A GOOD START

## Score 252 for One Wicket Against Australia's Total of 360

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 3—With a big score of 252 runs for one wicket against Australia's mediocre first innings total of 360, England held a commanding position here on Saturday at the end of the second day of the first test cricket match of the present series. England's "shock" bowlers, who met with such success Friday when they dismissed six batsmen for 290, soon polished off the remaining Australians today. The only man who really managed to cope with Harold Larwood's lightning deliveries and William Voce's bumping fizzers was S. J. McCabe. Without the 187 not out, which he batted for so gallantly whilst the wickets of his team mates were falling in rapid succession, Australia's innings would have been a sorry affair. As it is, it is nothing to write home about in these days of test matches without a time limit.

McCabe's partnership with the veteran "googly" bowler, C. V. Grimmett, produced 68 valuable runs for the sixth wicket and when Grimmett was caught by L. E. G. Ames off Voce for 19, the end was in sight.

Lisle Nagel, Australia's newly-discovered "demon" bowler, had to taste his own gruel when Larwood shattered his wicket for no runs. W. J. O'Reilly, who followed, was bowled by Voce for four. T. W. Wall, last man in, gave a catch to Allen off W. R. Hammond at the same small score. McCabe's innings lasted altogether five hours and 56 minutes and exactly 100 of his runs came from hard hits to the boundary.

Just how Larwood and Voce ran through Australia's innings is eloquently emphasized by the bare figures of the Nottinghamshire pair's analysis. They are Larwood 31 overs, five maiden overs, 96 runs and five wickets; Voce 29 overs, four maiden overs, 110 runs and four wickets.

One wonders how the Australian total would be looking now if the great Don Bradman had been able to play. The Englishmen are hoping earnestly that he will be able to turn out for the remaining four tests for his absence will detract from the satisfaction of whatever success they may obtain.

The hero of the rest of today's narrative is Herbert Sutcliffe, who opened England's innings with R. E. S. Wyatt, and was not out with 110 runs when stumps were drawn. Superlatives have been exhausted in doing justice to many great feats by this famous Yorkshire professional, who today brought his total runs scored in test matches to 2000. The only Englishman who has ever done such a thing before is J. B. Hobbs, one of the game's "immortals." The Surrey crack collected 3636 runs against Australia in the course of an incomparable career. Wyatt, although never quite comfortable, scored 38 before he was out leg before wicket to Grimmett and after he had gone Hammond batted breezily for an 84 not out.

# *Bayside and City Clubs Undefeated*

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

| | R'nds W | R'nds L | M'tch's W | M'tch's L | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City Athletic Club | 4 | 0 | 24 | 4 | 1.000 |
| Bayside Club | 4 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 1.000 |
| Crescent Ath. C. | 3 | 1 | 20 | 8 | .750 |
| Yale Club | 3 | 1 | 17 | 11 | .750 |
| Squash Club | 3 | 1 | 14 | 14 | .750 |
| Columbia Univ. C. | 2 | 2 | 15 | 13 | .500 |
| Princeton Club | 2 | 3 | 11 | 17 | .250 |
| New York Ath. C. | 0 | 4 | 9 | 19 | .000 |
| Harvard Club | 0 | 4 | 8 | 20 | .000 |
| Fraternity S. T. C. | 0 | 4 | 3 | 25 | .000 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—City Athletic Club and Bayside Tennis Club continued their undefeated way in the metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championship yesterday when each won its fourth-round match by a score of 6 to 1. Bayside visited Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, while City Athletic Club encountered Harvard Club on the courts of the latter.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, last year winners, continued in close pursuit of the leaders, pushing Columbia University Club out of the quadruple tie for third place on the courts of the latter, after a long and close battle, 4 matches to 3. Not until the final matches were completed was the issue settled, with E. W. Arnold forcing out V. de C. Lynn, 12—15, 15—13, 18—16.

The other winners of the round were Yale Club, which won from New York Athletic Club, 4 to 3, on the courts of the former, and Squash Club, which defeated Princeton Club, on the latter's courts, at 4 to 3.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—

Fourth Round

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated William Hoffman, 4—15, 15—4, 15—11.
F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside, defeated R. A. O'Neill, 15—0, 15—10.
R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, 15—5, 15—10.
E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated Harold Stearns, 15—9, 15—4.
George Abbott, Bayside, defeated S. W. Smith, 15—1, 15—7.
F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated Leonard Shumway, 15—4, 15—7.
Henry A. Reeve, Bayside, won from H. H. Seward, by default.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, HARVARD CLUB 1

S. L. Samuels, City, defeated R. C. Flack, 15—8, 15—1.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—2, 15—4.
H. A. Mayer, City, defeated E. H. Heminway, 15—2, 15—1.
D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, defeated Milton Cohn, 15—11, 15—13.
A. P. Heineman, City, defeated J. S. Murphy, 13—12, 10—15, 18—14.
Julian M. Cowen, City, defeated M. S. Mattuck, 15—5, 18—13.
C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated J. A. Milholland, 15—7, 8—18, 15—5.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC HAMILTON CLUB 4, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 15—3, 15—4.
T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated N. C. Willett, 13—1, 13—11.
H. O. Larson, Columbia U. C., defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., 13—15, 15—13, 15—3.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated W. J. Wilson, 15—11, 15—11.
E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated V. deC Lynn, 12—15, 15—13, 18—16.
R. W. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated Paul Cavanagh, 15—11, 18—16.
W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated Lawrence Hasbrouck, 18—16, 15—9.

YALE CLUB 4, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated J. S. Becker, 15—10, 17—18, 15—10.
W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, defeated R. W. Georgi, 15—11, 15—10.
Alan Thompson, New York, defeated Prescott Evarts, 17—15, 15—10.
C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated W. E. Chambers, 15—9, 15—4.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated Dr. S. A. Thompson, 15—4, 15—6.
M. D. Grant, New York, defeated Van Buren Tallaferro, 15—8, 18—16.
W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, defeated J. P. Leo, 15—4, 9—15, 17—16.

SQUASH CLUB 4, PRINCETON CLUB 3

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated C. R. Smith, 15—2, 15—10.
H. A. Haines, Squash, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 15—12, 9—15, 15—8.
S. R. Shepherd, Squash, defeated Louis B. Dailey, 15—4, 15—12.
H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated S. B. Jones, 15—7, 15—11.
W. A. Forrester, Squash, defeated F. H. Merrill, 15—7, 15—4.
A. J. Quist, Squash, defeated R. L. Tompkins, 15—9, 15—5.
M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, defeated Carlos Lazo, 17—18, 15—9, 15—9.

# *Hollywood Keeps Adding to Lead*

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hollywood | 7 | 2 | 2 | 55 | 42 | .777 |
| Oakland | 4 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 21 | .571 |
| San Francisco. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 24 | 40 | .000 |

RESULT NOV. 26

Hollywood 4, Oakland 4, overtime.

RESULT NOV. 28

Hollywood 6, San Francisco 5, overtime.

RESULT NOV. 29

Oakland 7, Hollywood 6.

RESULT DEC. 1

Hollywood 7, San Francisco 5.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 3—Fighting each other to a standstill, Nov. 26 at Hollywood, the home team and Oakland of the California Hockey League, skated through an overtime period to a 4-to-4 tie. Jack Walker and Babs Johnson each earned three points for Oakland, while McCuaig led the home sextet with the same score. The play was interesting all the way, clever team work, stick handling and plenty of speed.

At San Francisco, Nov. 28, Hollywood Millionaires again took part in an overtime contest, defeating the San Francisco Rangers, 6 to 5. Ross Miller, with two goals, was responsible for the tied score for the Rangers after 60 minutes of play, Jake Bond assisting with three points. Pool's difficult pass to McCuaig won the contest for Hollywood at five minutes of overtime.

Oakland Sheiks checked Hollywood's winning streak at Oakland, Nov. 29, by winning a closely fought contest, 7 to 6. Babs Johnson, who was with Hollywood last year, was prominent for the Oaks. He is small but fast, is in the air much of the time, jumping sticks and opponents' checks, and landed no less than three pucks in the Hollywood cages. Howard Harper's three assists were noticeable. The Movies threatened all the way, McCuaig, Pool and Smith leading their mates.

Lloyd Cook's Rangers from San Francisco lost once more, Dec. 1, Hollywood flooding Goalie Simpkins with pucks in the last period and winning, 7 to 5, before the best house of the season at the southern city. The defense of the Rangers was easy for the home team, McCuaig sliding through at will for two goals and two passes to pool. Singer, Don Cummings and Ellis led in the play of the visitors.

### ST. LOUIS DEFEATS DULUTH

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 3—St. Louis again outmastered Duluth after the Hornets had forced play into overtime. McPherson's goal giving the Flyers a 2-to-1 victory in an American Hockey Association game here last night.

### KANSAS CITY VICTORIOUS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3—Five successive attacks on the St. Paul goal in the waning minutes of the game gave Kansas City a 2-to-0 victory over the Greyhounds in an American Hockey Association game here last night.

### HANLEY PICKS 10 PLAYERS

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 3 (AP)—Coach R. E. "Dick" Hanley of Northwestern picked his 10 players yesterday to play for the East against the West at San Francisco, Jan. 2. His choices were: Ends, Moss, of Purdue, and Fencl, Northwestern; tackles, Kurth, Notre Dame, and Wells, Minnesota; center, Oehler, Purdue; guard (only one named), Kabat, Wisconsin; halfbacks, Berry, Illinois, and Rentner, Northwestern; fullback, Horstmann, Purdue; quarterback, Newman, Michigan. Coach, Andy Kerr of Colgate, joint coach with Hanley for the eastern team, will also make 10 selections.

### FRIESELL IS PRESIDENT

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 3—W. H. (Red) Friesell Jr., prominent local football official and a graduate of Princeton University, recently was chosen president of the Pittsburgh chapter of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Officials' Association. Friesell succeeds Dex Very. A. W. McMillan was elected vice-president and Earl Cavanaugh was reelected secretary.

### HURLEY LEADS HARRIERS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 3—R. W. Hurley Jr. '35 of Gardner, Mass., yesterday was chosen captain of next year's cross-country team at the University of Vermont. L. M. Paul '36 was picked as honorary captain of this year's freshman football team.

### END WILL LEAD COLGATE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 3—Winston D. Anderson '34 of Oneonta, who played a brilliant game at end during the past season, yesterday, was elected captain of the 1933 Colgate football team. he has won varsity letters in basketball as well as football.

### MRS. CLEMSON WINS, 6 AND 5

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., defeated Helen Waring of Pinehurst, her rival in three successive final matches, 6 and 5 yesterday to win the twelfth annual Carolina women's golf tournament. Miss Waring won last year's tournament and Mrs. Clemson in 1930.

### BADGER HARRIER HONORED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 3—James A. Schwalbach '34 of Milwaukee was recently elected captain of the University of Wisconsin's 1933 cross-country team. Schwalbach was awarded the Goldie Trophy for being the best harrier on the Badger squad.

# The Associated Press 1932 All-America Football Team

| Pos. | Player | College | Age | Hgt. | Wgt. | Home |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| End | Paul Moss | Purdue | 24 | 6:02 | 185 | Terre Haute, Ind. |
| Tackle | Joseph J. Kurth | Notre Dame | 23 | 6:01½ | 204 | Madison, Wis. |
| Guard | Milton F. Summerfelt | West Point | 24 | 6:00 | 181 | Benton Harbor, Mich. |
| Center | Lawrence S. Ely | Nebraska | 21 | 6:01 | 197 | Grand Island, Neb. |
| Guard | John H. Vaught | Texas Christian | 22 | 6:00 | 194 | Fort Worth, Texas. |
| Tackle | Ernest P. Smith | Southern California | 22 | 6:02 | 215 | Los Angeles. |
| End | Jose C. Martinez-Zorrilla | Cornell | 19 | 5:11 | 164 | Mexico City. |
| Q. Back | Harry L. Newman | Michigan | 23 | 5:07 | 175 | Detroit. |
| Back | Warren W. Heller | Pittsburgh | 22 | 6:00 | 170 | Steelton, Penna. |
| Back | James F. Hitchcock | Alabama P. I. | 21 | 5:10 | 165 | Union Springs, Ala. |
| Back | Donald G. Zimmerman Jr. | Tulane | 20 | 5:10 | 190 | Lake Charles, La. |

# *Nebraska Gets Three Places On All Big Six Conference Team*

## *Kansas State Also Places Three, While Oklahoma and Kansas Are Rewarded Twice Each—One Sophomore Honored*

ALL BIG SIX CONFERENCE 1932 FOOTBALL TEAM

| Player | Position | College |
|---|---|---|
| Left end | O. J. Schiele Jr. '34 | Missouri |
| Left tackle | C. L. Hulbert '33 | Nebraska |
| Left guard | W. W. Zechser '33 | Kansas State |
| Center | P. W. Young '33 | Oklahoma |
| Right guard | G. L. Atkeson '33 | Kansas |
| Right tackle | P. J. Mehringer '33 | Kansas |
| Right end | S. M. Hokuf '33 | Nebraska |
| Quarterback | R. L. Dunlap '34 | Oklahoma |
| Left halfback | Dougal Russell '35 | Kansas State |
| Right halfback | C. C. Mathis '33 | Nebraska |
| Fullback | R. M. Graham '34 | Kansas State |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 3—When a team wins a championship as decisively as did Nebraska in the Big Six, it should be credited with a plurality of places on the all-star selection. This was the big problem, as other teams advanced individual stars who seemed to crowd out the Cornhuskers. The allotment is three places to Nebraska, three to Kansas State, two to Oklahoma, two to Kansas, one to Missouri and none to Iowa State.

There was no question about putting R. M. Graham '34 of Kansas State at fullback, though he displaced G. H. Sauer '34 of Nebraska, last year's all-star at this position. Graham was a hard-working, fast running, 195 pounder, and the highest scored in the valley region with 85 points to his credit. His touchdown lunges were often irresistible. In the conference Graham scored against Missouri, Oklahoma and Iowa State, and was held without a point only by Kansas and Nebraska. Graham's home is at Eldorado, Kan.

Besides Graham and Sauer the leading fullbacks were L. W. Stacy '35 of Oklahoma, who made three Conference touchdowns; O. D. Beach '34 of Kansas, D. K. Theophilus '35 and I. H. Impson '33 of Iowa State. Sauer, while not a high scorer this season, was a great ground gainer and an important cog in the passing attack, as well as a dependable blocker.

At quarterback the claims of R. L. Dunlap '34 of Oklahoma, the main offensive asset as well as pilot of the Sooners, and E. H. W. Schaake '33 of Kansas, a line smasher, caused a dilemma. As individual performers they were among the ablest the conference has seen in years. Dunlap scored a season total of 48 points against Schaake's 46; but in the conference Schaake outpointed Dunlap, 34 to 30. Dunlap, however, was a triple-threat hero, while Schaake was more of a powerful plunger. Oklahoma rated more than one place on the honor eleven, and so room had to be made for Dunlap. He weighed 182 pounds and hailed from Haskell, Okla.

Probably as good as Dunlap and Schaake was R. J. Grefe '33, who was given halfback honor last year; but his Iowa State team was weak in Conference games and he could not be placed. Grefe was a brilliant pass thrower, as was also B. E. Masterson '34 of Nebraska. The latter was also a skilled receiver and a maker of many points. These four pilots were about equal in the estimation of observers. Kansas State had a fine quarter in Emmett Breen '33, while Missouri regarded G. M. Stuber '34 as dependable.

The halfbacks are Dougal Russell '35 and C. C. Mathis '33, Kansas State and Nebraska, respectively. Russell, the only sophomore on the team, must be recognized for his all-around play, his twisting open-field dashes, and for earning fourth high scoring position in the league. He weighed 178 pounds. Mathis was not a leading point maker, but was a speedy ground gainer, hard to stop despite his weight of only 147 pounds, and a splendid blocker. He comes from Tecumseh, Neb. Other noted halfbacks were R. A. Simms '33 of Oklahoma, B. E. Gridley '34 and C. H. Smith '33 of Kansas; W. T. Hatfield '34 and C. F. Johanningmeier '33 of Missouri and H. R. Ohrt '35 of Iowa State.

Chief attention at the wing positions was earned by S. M. Hokuf '33 of Nebraska, a 195 pounder, and O. J. Schiele Jr. '34 of Missouri, who weighed 172 pounds. Schiele was selected last year for the same honor. He was versatile, but especially shone at catching passes. He comes from Rollins, Mo. Hokuf was a sturdy all-around end and was prominently considered last year. He is a Crete (Neb.) boy. Oklahoma had three good ends, all veterans, in S. A. Watkins '33, F. T. Cherry '33, and E. L. Cornutt '33. Kansas had two in E. J. Casini '34 and G. E. Hanson '34. Besides Hokuf the Cornhuskers displayed two more leading ends, Lee Penney '34 and R. L. Joy '34.

The outstanding tackles, a big, rangy pair, were C. L. Hulbert '33 of Nebraska, weighing 187 pounds, and P. J. Mehringer '34 of Kansas, weighing 195 pounds. Hulbert is from Burlington, Kan., and Mehringer from Kinsley, Kan. Kansas State had a prominent tackle in N. J. Weybrew '33, Oklahoma in H. W. Haag '34, Missouri in J. P. Gill '34 and K. E. Kerby '33, while Nebraska also had reason to feel proud of C. H. O'Brien '34.

Kansas State provided one guard in W. W. Zechser '33, an aggressive 170 pounder from Alma, Kansas, while Kansas furnished the second, G. L. Atkeson '33, who weighed 188 pounds. Other good guards were G. L. Smith '34 of Iowa State, W. H. DeBus '34 of Nebraska, E. A. Bashara '34 of Oklahoma and Philip Yeckel '33 of Missouri.

Center was awarded to P. R. Young '33 of Oklahoma, though there was little margin on which to base the preference over L. S. Ely '33 of Nebraska, who was given the honor last year. These two were outstanding, and had only L. W. Michael '33 of Kansas State as a rival for high recognition.

# SWEATERS AWARDED AT KANSAS STATE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANHATTAN, Kan., Dec. 3—Announcement of 17 "K" sweater awards for football and five for two-mile team competition, were announced yesterday by M. F. Ahearn, director of Kansas State College athletics, for the athletic board. Only once before has so small a number of football letters been issued.

Those winning football awards were: Capt. W. W. Zeckser '33, E. N. Breen '33, D. W. Blaine '33, R. M. Graham '34, H. L. Hasler '33, K. W. Harter '34, T. B. Bushby '34, L. H. Dalton '33, H. J. Hanson '34, G. W. Maddox '35, L. W. Michael '33, L. B. Morgan '34, S. M. Neelly '33, Dougal Russell '35, L. K. Shaffer '34, M. H. Wertzberger '34 and N. J. Weybrew '33.

Letter winners on the two-mile team which won the "Bix Six" championship, included the following: Capt. M. W. Pearce '33, C. D. McNeal '34, D. C. Landon '34, J. K. McNay '35 and M. M. Nixon '34.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse | 6 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 14 | 13 |
| London | 4 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 11 |
| Buffalo | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 10 |
| Windsor | 2 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 7 |
| Detroit | 2 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 5 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 35 | 2 |

RESULT DEC. 2

Syracuse 2, Windsor 2, overtime.

### WINDSOR HOLDS SYRACUSE, 2—2

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 3—Syracuse Stars were held to a 2-to-2 overtime tie by Windsor Bulldogs here last night, but the one point that came through the draw strengthened the hold of the visitors on first place in the International Hockey League. The previous night Syracuse defeated Cleveland Indians at Syracuse, 4 to 1, to move ahead of London Tecumsehs by one point. Field and Downie did the scoring for Syracuse last night, while Ouellette and Earl Roche scored for Windsor. Under the new league rule, adopted at a meeting in Detroit recently, each club dressed only 11 players. An emergency meeting is to be held at Buffalo Monday, however, to reconsider this new player limit. Syracuse and Buffalo clubs have changed their minds and want the limit again at 13 as agreed on at the start of the season.

### TOUCHDOWNS VIA PASSES

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The forward pass, vital attacking weapon in the hands of the leading football teams of the country, especially the unbeaten army, accounted for as many winning touchdowns as running plays in the 1932 season according to Parke H. Davis, football statistician. Among the games listed by Davis as having been won by forward passes were Nebraska's 12 to 6 victory over Iowa State, Auburn's 14 to 0 defeat of Mississippi, Michigan's 14 to 8 victory over Princeton, Columbia's 6 to 0 conquest of Cornell, Kansas's 7 to 0 victory over Missouri, the 20 to 13 defeat of Minnesota by Wisconsin and Minnesota's 7 to 0 victory over Northwestern. Notre Dame scored two of its three touchdowns against Army on forward passes and narrowly missed counting two more via the air route.

### NEW AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—In an effort to popularize amateur hockey in this section, the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has formed a new eight-club league, all games to be played in Madison Square Garden. The circuit will include teams from New York Stock Exchange, Van Cortlandt Hockey Club, Jamaica, Sands Point, Bayside, Floral Park, Summit, N. J., and Morristown, N. J.

### THREE TEAMS AFTER TROPHY

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Knute K. Rockne Memorial Trophy, symbolic of the United States football championship under the Dickinson rating system, will go to Michigan, Pittsburgh or Southern California. Prof. Frank G. Dickinson, of the University of Illinois, originator of the system, said recently the field of 110 teams used in calculating his ratings had been reduced to these three teams. The final rating will be made after the Notre Dame-Southern California game Dec. 10.

### ENGLISH TOURISTS LOSE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 3 (AP)—Edward R. Avory and John S. Olliff, the touring English tennis players, yesterday were eliminated by the Argentine players, Hector Cattaruzza and Guillermo Robson, in the semifinals of the Brazilian singles tennis championship. Cattaruzza defeated Avory, 9—7, 6—0, 6—3, and Robson won from Olliff, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

### VANDERBILT STAR ACCEPTS

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3 (AP)—Charles Leyendecker, Vanderbilt tackle, named on the All-Southern eleven, has accepted an invitation to play on the Southern team in the North-South battle here Dec. 10. Dick Harlow, Western Maryland coach, who is handling the Southern forces, announced that the Vanderbilt star was the eighth player to join his team.

### OAKLAND MANAGER RELEASED

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 3 (AP)—Carl Zamloch, manager of the Oakland baseball club in the Pacific Coast League since 1930, has been released. The announcement was made by A. Robert Miller, president of the Oaks. Miller said Zamloch was removed "for the best interests of the club."

### UNION ELECTS TWO CAPTAINS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 3—Austin M. Fox '34 of Buffalo, regular center on the Union College football team for the past two years, yesterday was elected captain for 1933. William J. Kazmierczak '34 was chosen cross-country captain for next year.

# SPORTS BALKANS

## SOCCER SUPPLANTS SOCIALISM

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Sofia, Bulgaria

SPORT has almost driven Socialism from the Balkan peninsula. Or, if that be a superficial observation, we may say that factors causing the decline of Socialism have favored the advance of sport. In any case, soccer football now enjoys the popularity and provokes the exuberant enthusiasm that many Balkan youths gave to Socialism before the war.

Many middle-aged Balkan men who were in high school or college during the first decade of the present century recall, with a rather condescending smile, but still with a glow of satisfaction, the sway which Socialism exercised over them during their school days. What an importance and zest it gave to their lives! Poor and humble as they were, dwelling, maybe, in little attic rooms and living largely on bread, cheese, beans and onions sent once a week from home, they were transformed into heroes (they thought) by Socialism; it drew them into marching ranks and made them warriors in a grand crusade.

Socialism was the Balkan sport of two or three decades ago. It entered literature, dominated the schools, captured art, and furnished all the stars to which youths hitched their wagons. Balkan youth from hostile states met at foreign universities, and under the stimulation of Socialism, planned future campaigns for a Balkan federation and Balkan harmony.

The movement was specially strong in Bulgaria, where it created an extensive literature, raised up a number of very able leaders, seized control of the thought of the country, and dominated the youth. In Serbia, it furnished several of the greatest Serbian names of that period, generated idealism of a burning and noble sort, and actually gave rise to the most powerful political party in Serbian history, that of the Radicals. It penetrated Roumania also, and, although never gaining much momentum, inspired a number of the most admirable and gifted characters of that epoch. It came to the Balkans as a cleansing and liberating wave, and a whole generation rode upon its crest to what they thought would be a promised land.

### Socialism Almost Disappears

But the promised land turned into a football field. Socialism has almost disappeared. Balkan realities were too much for it. It was consumed in wars—in crushing defeats and grand victories, in ideals attained or blasted. After the war football fields were opened in every city. All the young folk became fans, ad some parents with them. Every community was divided among the supporters of the contending football teams and ardent youth, instead of disputing about the "unearned increment" and "historical determinism," vied with one another in praise of crack halfbacks and star goalkeepers, and waxed vehement in their discussions on dribbling, low passing, and head work—meaning, by the last named, deftness with the outside of the skull. High school boys pored avidly over sporting papers, instead of over red-covered pamphlets about the proletariat, and in their rooms replaced the pictures of Karl Marx with those of European sporting giants.

It was an era of triumph, victory and bounding self-confidence in Greater Roumania and Greater Yugoslavia, and youth there was resolved to make the most of it. And, strange to say, sport sprang up in defeated Bulgaria also. There, youth had nothing to be triumphant about. But a relief was desired, after the strain of three wars and two crushing defeats, so many Bulgarians sought it in sport. Socialism had petered out and Communism was outlawed, so the boys worked off their energy in football. Stadia appeared everywhere; matches and tournaments multiplied; sports papers were displayed on the news stands; small boys spoke in awe of football heroes, and half of the male pupils in the country could not walk down the street without dribbling a stone or chip or even an imaginary ball along the sidewalk with their feet. Pedestrians had constantly to watch their step to keep from plunging unwittingly into a heated football game, played by ardent urchins, kicking bedraggled caps.

Each country organized its annual national soccer championships, and, in addition, engaged in extensive campaigns of international matches, sending teams far afield, not only to western Europe, but even to South America. And the flood of football enthusiasm is still mounting, without, apparently, any danger of the younger Balkan generation losing its sense of responsibility.

# Modernism Jostles Primitivism In Persia Along the Caspian

## Traveler Steps From Airplane to Meet 'George' in Buggy Tied With String—Guest Room a Tiny, Mud-Walled Cell

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TEHERAN, Persia—Countries like Persia, where the ultra-modern nationalism of the twentieth century touches shoulders with the primitive socialism of the Middle Ages, produce bewildering contrasts.

I stepped out of my German airplane from Meshed, New Persia; and there on the airdrome waiting to meet me was real old Persia—George, our interpreter, ragged, unshaved and grinning, waving to me out of a two-horse buggy tied together with string. And his welcome greeting was "To the Caspian tomorrow."

To me that was a real thrill. For the Caspian was one of the three lonely waters of the world which I had long determined somehow to visit. I have been to Lake Chad in Africa; and one day I shall sail the waters of Lake Baikal in Siberia; but now I was bound for the Caspian.

From Teheran, which lies at an altitude of some 4000 feet, our road to the Caspian started climbing at once. We left in brilliant sunshine; but nature was smiling only to deceive; and at 6000 feet we were in mist-shrouded moors; at 7000 we were in the clouds; and at 8000, I was sitting on the bonnet of our laboring lorry, wiping driving snow off the wind screen to give my much-tried companion some view of what the map deceitfully described as a road. By the time we reached the summit of the pass, it had dwindled into a boulder-strewn torrent-bed which emptied itself periodically over the cliff into some unseen valley below; and once over the top, conditions became even worse.

The track fell away before us in sharp zigzags; our speed, for safety's sake, had to be reduced to 10 miles an hour, and finally night overtook us. We were cold and soaked; George lapsed into complete inefficiency. For he was our only intermediary in our overtures for night shelter in the few charcoal burners' villages, and thrice he returned from a foraging mission to mumble: "Sir, it is not possible."

In the end, I'm afraid I lost my temper.

"George," I thundered. "Say 'It is not possible,' once again and I'll leave you behind to walk back to Teheran."

It worked. George returned from his next parley with: "Sir, it is possible. There is a beautiful hotel."

Our suite in the "beautiful hotel" was a leaking stall in a disused cow house which had only recently been vacated by poultry. But it was shelter; and our brazier worked beautifully; and our insect powder defeated all invaders; and men as weary as we were, would sleep anywhere.

But next morning it was still raining, and once clear of the mountains and on the flat coastal Caspian plain, we were pulled up blankly by a river in brown turgid spate which had carried away the only bridge.

### Courtesy From a Governor

In charge of the repairing gang was a most amiable German, who assured me that the Persian Governor of the Province had announced his intention of crossing the river at noon next day and that by fair means or foul, the breach must be mended before then. And Persian Governors are governors and Persian penalties are dire; so when we reached the river bank at 11 a.m. next day, there was the Governor and there was the bridge.

At least the German said it was a bridge. To me it looked far more like a seesaw. A flimsy gangway spanned the breach, resting precariously on a madly yawing boat, and workmen were still slamming nails anywhere and everywhere until it seemed that our road would shortly be mainly composed of nails.

I was very apprehensive and the Governor, who had obviously been brought up in the school of "look before you leap," was very Persian. He gave me a courtly bow. "As you are a distinguished stranger," he said with a wave of his hand, "it is my pleasure—nay, my duty—to accord you precedence on our Persian road."

Our erossing was just like a passage on the "Witching Waves" at an international exhibition with the accompaniment of vivid bursts of machine-gun fire as one after another the lightly balanced balks of timber rattled and bounced under our weight. But we survived and Caspia lay open before us.

The Caspian itself is dull—as are all huge waters in flat surroundings—but its shores are fascinating. Hour after hour we plunged through a jungle which might have been Africa—palisaded villages: huts thatched with straw like candle extinguishers; fishermen working from wooden dugout canoes; and on either side walls of creepers, dank pools, and an atmosphere of hot decay and unbroken silence.

But the going was hard and once again night overtook us with the problem of accommodation unsolved; and we were just resigning ourselves dismally to our camp beds under a very cold moon, when to our joy a voice hailed us out of the darkness. Its owner, a local tax-gatherer, was likewise miserably stranded; but when I told him our dilemma, he threw out his chest like a gladiator.

"Indeed, I am your man," he said. "There's a fine village six miles on and the headman there has a fine house and this evening he shall be your host and mine and our night will be blessed. You see he owes me two years' arrears of taxes!"

### Fine Name For Lowly Room

From that moment things became chaotic. The poor headman thought we had come to arrest him; his "fine" house was a sort of "Heath Robinson" hovel; and when, after tottering giddily up two extremely rickety ladders, we were escorted across a flimsy veranda to the "guest room." It proved to be a tiny low-roofed mud-walled cell. But aided and abetted by a tax collector, Persian hospitality can be marvelous: and in half an hour carpets had been produced and two braziers, and we were scrambling 24 eggs—they cost a dime—in a saucepan. And take it from me, the only proper way to eat eggs, is by dozens in soup-plates and with spoons.

Next day—our last in Caspia—was dull. It was flat, monotonous rice country; and rice whether in landscapes or in puddings is dull. And so we decided to go back to Teheran—out of the rice flats; up, down and round more mountains, and out at last onto the great central plateau.

It was good-by to old Persia. When we reached the gates of the capital, New Persia arrested us. Police; permits to be shown and interminably entered in dirty ledgers; my father's and my mother's names and ages—a questionnaire which was as thorough as it was pointless. How we regretted the Caspian! There at any rate, there had been no Mr. Bumbles to make living a problem.

# *ARSENAL'S NEW STAND SEATS 4000*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Half of the £100,000 improvement scheme adopted by the Arsenal at its Highbury headquarters has been sat on by this famous soccer football club's supporters. And rightly so. For 50 per cent of the large sum named has been devoted to providing a new stand for 4000 spectators.

It is a quaint paradox in the English language that an array of seats at a sports ground should be called a stand, and at the Arsenal Stadium (to give it its new and dignified title) the phrase seems positively absurd. For the temptation to sit in the Arsenal's new stand has been made almost irresistible. The chair seats and backs are designed so that patrons have as little reason as possible for wanting to stretch out and kick each other. And, even if they did feel that way, a thoughtfully provided wooden rail would prevent their making contact.

People who rise from their seats in excitement must look round carefully before complying with the usual terse exhortations to "Sit down, there," for the seats, working on the cantilever system, close up silently to speed the parting guest and leave a clear way between the rows. As a matter of fact, the trying people who bob up and down at critical moments have no excuse for themselves here, as all the seats give a fine view of the game and the only obstruction is two roof-supports, nine inches in diameter.

Inside, the directors' quarters are an up-to-date study in the Arsenal's colors, red and white. There is even an elevator. For the public there is a buffet-lounge 100 yards long, and it is hoped that fans will acquire a new habit of coming straight to the ground from their work and having lunch within easy reach of their seats. On the floor below, a dining-room can hold 200 people. And so, by enterprising management off the field as well as enterprising play on it, the Arsenal continues to provide the sporting public with something fresh to talk about.

# AppleGrowersSeek New Uses for Fruit

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WENATCHEE, Wash. — While Washington's thousands of apple growers are striving annually for larger and finer yields and are wondering more and more where they will find profitable markets for all the fruit they want to produce, few of these orchardists are aware of the extensive experimentation being done by the horticultural department of the State College of Washington to determine profitable by-product lines that will take up some of the state's annual apple yield.

Apple pomace from cider factories has been used as silage and has proved satisfactory for dairy use. Also, whole apples, chopped well, may be put into the silo and be converted into valuable cow and hog fodder, as well as for beef cattle. It has been found that the present value of apples as a supplementary feed is several times above the price the apples would bring as culls.

By removing certain mineral elements, experimenters have found that apple cider can be marketed fresh without danger of fermentation. The division of chemistry is investigating the apple as a possible source of sugars and rare acids; it also is studying the by-products of fermentation of cider. And in the meantime, the popularity of the old standby, apple pie, seems not to have waned a mite.

### BRAZIL BUYS 10 BELLANCAS

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Bellanca Aircraft Corporation yesterday announced that it has received an order for 10 airplanes for the Brazilian Government. They will cost about $250,000, and it is understood they will be used for photographic work. The planes will be of the pace-maker type and will be similar to two shipped to Brazil last October.

# WORLD WHEAT RECORD IN 1932 STANDS HIGH

## Production Greater Than in 1931 and Average Also Greater

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

ROME — World production of wheat in 1932, excluding Russia, is slightly larger than that of 1931. It is also higher than the average for the five years 1926-1930.

This fact emerges from data prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome from information suupliied by various governments.

The production of wheat in the

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## 'Becoming' an Author

**The Common Reader: Second Series, by Virginia Woolf. London: Hogarth Press: 10s. 6d. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.**

FOR how many of us is reading little more than a lazy sliding to and fro of the eyes along lines of print; how little do we practice reading as an art! It is a counsel of perfection to say that reading must be an act of equipped coöperation between reader and author, and that to read a book in the best sense is only second in labor, experience and imagination to writing it. The counsel is also an axiom of criticism: "Do not dictate to your author," Mrs. Virginia Woolf says in the final essay in this book, "try to become him."

"The Common Reader" is the fruit of this method. The striking characteristic of these diverse essays, ranging in subject from the Elizabethans and Donne to Meredith and Hardy, is that Mrs. Virginia Woolf has for the moment "become" the authors she discusses. There are critics who stand at a distance from their subjects, but she has come intimately close to them, suppressing as much as possible of herself—as an artist does—till as nearly as possible she breathes their air, sees with their eyes, speaks their words, steps as it were inside their skins and then emerges to consider the experience.

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This is the first business of criticism. How rarely is it achieved, how satisfying when sensibility and an acute mind perform it! The summary epigram, when it arises, does not play around its subject but flashes out rather from within it, and her judgments—"Meredith has his place with the great eccentrics rather than with the great masters"; Hazlitt tell us "what he thinks" and, less seductively, "what he feels"; "Hardy is better at impressions than at argument"—might be the secret, unpublished self-knowledge of the artists themselves. She insinuates herself between the strands of Sterne's conscience and places the note of interrogation against Lord Chesterfield's philosophy exactly in the right place, for literature is to her, what it is to all artists, an end in itself.

Her evocations of lesser figures, particularly of Parson Woodforde, the inveterate diarist, and of Geraldine Jewsbury, the friend of Mrs. Carlyle, are no less successful. To these obscure figures she brings all the resources of the novelist. The portrait of Geraldine, a would-be English Georges Sand, voluble, emotional, romantic and naïve, shocking Mr. Carlyle with her language, embarrassing Mrs. Carlyle with her romanticism, her idealism and her unreliability, is a masterpiece. "What a precious mess 'a truthful person' would go and make of us, and how very different to what we really are or were!" cries the ungrammatical Geraldine, speaking of some possible "superior person" who might write their "life and errors." The sincerity, the absurdity and, most important of all, the pathos of Geraldine's life are in that sentence, and Mrs. Woolf has had the heart and skill to evade injustice and to make Geraldine very much alive.

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The prospects of the English novel in a classless society are discussed in a most amusing piece, entitled "The Niece of an Earl," which plays with some malice around the pillars of tradition. If class distinctions vanish, the English novel, says Mrs. Woolf, "would resemble Russian fiction. It would have to fall back upon the immensity of the soul and upon the brotherhood of man. Like Russian fiction, it would lack comedy." Mrs. Woolf absorbed in the eighteenth century and Meredith's Comic Spirit, must surely mean that the comedy of manners would vanish; for one cannot say that "Dead Souls" and "Oblomov" are unknown to the Comic Spirit.

But she persists further: the English novel is a typically middle-class production and posterity will never know what those two inarticulate classes, the aristocracy and the laborers, were really like. Alas for the drastic theories of our revolutionaries and happily, as far as one can judge, for the novel, the English caste system is not in essence a thing imposed. (One questions if it really has the importance in the novel that she credits it with.) It has grown naturally out of the Englishman's conception of himself as a social animal and not an individual "soul," capable of Asiatic immensities. This departmentalized society where the Comic Spirit breeds has been specially formed to make the "soul" keep its distance. One feels indeed that the novel may vanish as a result of a surfeit of caste, but hardly because of a lack of it.

V. S. P.

## Sahibs and Bluestockings

**Flowering Wilderness, by John Galsworthy. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Scribner. $2.50.**

**They Were Defeated, by Rose Macaulay. London: Collins. 8s. 6d. (In America: "The Shadow Flies." New York: Harper. $2.50.)**

MRS. VIRGINIA WOOLF has observed in an essay that "the later works of successful novelists show, if anything, a slight rise in the social scale." Mr. Galsworthy has moved up from the Forsytes to the Cherrells (spelled Charwell) and to the rarefied world of "pukka sahibs" who existed, one thought, now chiefly in the Agony Column of the Morning Post and in the satire of our "renegade" humorists.

The "renegade" sahib is the subject of Mr. Galsworthy's new novel, which strains our credulity to the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROSE MACAULAY

utmost. He asks us to believe that the whole Cherrell family and their society were profoundly upset because one of their number became engaged to Wilfrid Desert—an eminently suitable match, but for the fact that Desert had saved his life, when threatened by a band of fanatical Arabs, by renouncing the religion of his fathers and turning Muhammadan. In the eyes of the "pukka sahibs" this lowering of the Englishman's prestige was made even more criminal because Wilfrid did not keep the matter secret. He unashamedly wrote and published a poem about it. In vain his fiancée—who was glad that he had not needlessly sacrificed his life—pleaded with the members of her family. Wilfrid, they said, was "yellow," and if she married him she would be making a terrible mistake; and they did their best to break up the affair by appealing to the "renegade's" gentlemanly instincts.

The worst weakness of the story lies in the fact that Wilfrid is inconsistently drawn. He is allowed common sense, logic and a sense of proportion when deciding to save his life by taking an oath under duress, but later is denuded of these qualities. He is made to describe the episode (which his fiancée explains was only a "montrous jest" to him) as one of personal, spiritual drama, and is shown being gradually worked upon by the arguments of the Cherrell family until he throws over his fiancée and bolts to Siam. The same character could never have been in all these situations.

Although we cannot therefore accept Mr. Galsworthy's thesis—he shows himself once again a sentimentalist—we cannot but admire his skill as a craftsman and the cunning construction of his novel. He is a master of the technique of dialogue, and the dexterity with which he keeps the story moving by this means is remarkable.

Miss Macaulay has also made great use of dialogue in her long historical work. Here are reproduced the speech and accents of seventeenth century "Academick" England. At Cambridge she gathers together Herrick, Cowley, Milton, Henry More, Marvell and others. They meet to read their poems and to discourse on poets, on literature, on philosophy, religion and astronomy.

Among their number is an atheist doctor who is determined his daughter shall receive as good an education as her brother; he is a true forbear of the line of male advocates of female emancipation. His daughter Julian acquires Latin and Greek from Herrick, writes poems and at 15 years of age has studied the works of all the modern poets. She is a bluestocking and a pretty one. At Cambridge she falls under the spell of her brother's tutor, but he, alas, is attracted only by the beauties of her person. Her literary attainments bore him.

Miss Macaulay thus rediscovers a modern theme which she often has caustically made her own and puts an historical cloak upon it; but the book as a whole is conceived in a spirit which is less recognizably hers. The story is, admitting a certain tedium, a solid and plausible evocation of a brilliant period.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### Give Us the Letters

FOR a long time we had known that D. H. Lawrence was a great man . . . It is true that we could find no evidence of his greatness in his books, but we had so often been assured of it by our betters that we could not doubt it . . . "It became the fashion," says Mrs. Catherine Carswell in her "Narrative" of Lawrence, "The Savage Pilgrimage" (Harcourt Brace), "to remark of him, 'Of course he has genius, but . . .' " Naturally, we had to be in the fashion . . . Still, we were grateful for the "but . . ."

Lately a dormant ambition to look into this Lawrence thing and find out what it was all about has been encouraged by publication of several books . . . Besides Mrs. Carswell's, we have had Lawrence's "Etruscan Places" and the Letters, with an introduction by Mr. Aldous Huxley, both from Viking . . . Taking these with what had previously been published, we get quite a view.

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Mrs. Carswell, unlike Mr. Middleton Murry, is the faithful disciple . . . Her book indeed may be regarded equally as a defence of Lawrence and an attack on Murry . . . Nothing is too trivial to be recorded of the great man: "When I told him that I had lost my astrakhan cap he insisted on giving me two pounds to buy myself a hat. Unfortunately he did not like the one I bought, though he was too kind to say so. He liked a hat to be a hat and to have a proper brim. This small black felt was brimless. He gave it a single glance and looked away. 'Quite saucy!' he said. I felt crushed."

Of course the great man was always right . . At one time Murry promised to visit Lawrence but did not do so; on another occasion Lawrence promised to visit Murry and changed his mind . . . Murry tried to plead the one default against the other . . . But "the parallel," says Mrs. Carswell, "does not emerge. Murry was hurt because, in a changed mood, Lawrence refused to come. Lawrence was hurt because Murry denied that his refusal was a refusal at all. He was revolted by the lack of candor and courage in this protesting friend" . . . Clearly, in drawing this distinction, Mrs. Carswell is touched by the Laurentian genius.

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Lawrence was a great artist and a great thinker, Mrs. Carswell insists . . . The novels, presumably, are evidence of the art . . . As a lecturer said recently at Oxford, it is true that Lawrence enlarged the scope of the novel, in the sense that you enlarge the scope of a house by removing the bathroom doors from their hinges . . . His various schemes for reforming the world are the evidence of his eminence as a social philosopher . . . These schemes consisted apparently in running restlessly over the globe while sending appeals to his friends to come and join him in forming a little colony of choice spirits from which the light should spread to the rest of the world . . . Which, as a social philosophy, seems undistinguished by originality of profundity.

Oddly, while exalting Lawrence as a genius not subject to the limitations that bind ordinary men, Mrs. Carswell is insistent on his possession of one definitely bourgeois virtue: He paid his way . . . It might be with manuscripts or with "services," but he paid his way—he even repaid loans . . . Surely this was another result of his humble origin.

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But if we do not see Lawrence as an artist or philosopher, what remains that would justify devoting a column to him? . . . In his letters he affirms that he is no critic; but there, it seems to us, he did himself an injustice . . . There is evidence of this, if not of his tact, in a comment of his to Middleton Murry on Katherine Mansfield, as reported by Mrs. Carswell: "You are wrong about Katherine. She was *not* a great genius. She had a charming gift, and a finely cultivated one. But *not* more. And to try, as you do, to make it more, is to do her no true service." And before that, when Mrs. Carswell had read to him Katherine Mansfield's "Prelude," he had said: "Yes, yes, but prelude to what?"

Lawrence, then, was a critic, though not of his own stuff. . . He was also a journalist, and a good one . . . His publishers, in their blurb on the jacket of "Etruscan Places," speak of his "archæology and art criticism," as well as of his "philosophy"; but don't mind them . . . The book is a piece of grand reporting.

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But it is only in reading the Letters that we begin to get a proper view of Lawrence, and to understand why he attracted so many able and intelligent people to himself . . . One of the chief complaints against Lawrence has been that he lacked humor . . . His books certainly do; but his letters reveal a delightful personality . . . Read them, and you will realize what was fundamentally wrong with Lawrence as an artist: He Took-His-Pen-in-Hand . . . You would never know that the same man wrote the letters and the novels . . . You can find the irreconcilable contrast in the volume of letters itself . . . Turn from any of the letters to the vague and absurd Foreword to "Sons and Lovers," quoted in a letter to Mr. Edward Garnett beginning on p. 97 . . . But then turn to a later letter to Mr. Garnett and get back to Lawrence himself: "I don't want *neither* a foreword nor a descriptive notice *publishing* to 'Sons and Lovers.' I wanted to *write* a Foreword, not to have one printed."

Mr. Huxley, though faithful, is not so naïve an admirer of Lawrence as Mrs. Carswell . . . But he does seem in his Introduction to take seriously all the rubbish about "dark otherness" and so on . . . Too bad; but he has done a good job with his editing . . . And we'd give everything else Lawrence wrote for the Letters.

## Valedictory

**Conflicts of Principle, by Abbott Lawrence Lowell. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $1.50.**

WHEN Aristotle said that virtue is a mean between the vices of excess and defect, he established a maxim to which wise men ever since have subscribed. But the difficulty comes in applying the maxim, especially since the mean frequently varies with changing conditions. Mankind must often advance first on one tack, then on the other, but it is in danger only when it holds too long to one tack, forgetful that its true course lies to windward.

Mr. Lowell, the retiring president of Harvard University, is concerned in this eminently sane and readable little book with indicating where the mean may lie in the various issues that confront the world today. He shows each aspect of human endeavor to be governed by a pair of "conjugate principles" as he calls them, diametrically opposite in intent, yet both true, so long as they are not held as exclusive ideals. Personal liberty and uniformity, patriotism and humanitarianism, compromise and leadership, are examples of such "conjugate principles," and Mr. Lowell shows how by espousing one or the other of the two terms of any pair to the disregard of the other term one must inevitably depart from the middle course of sanity. In various chapters on law, economics, education, etc., he stresses the fact that extremists of both colors invite disaster by ignoring the vital elements of truth in the position of their opponents.

But the real problem, of course, lies in determining where the mean lies in any given case. As he pertinently points out, we praise Washington for successfully carrying out a war for independence, Lincoln for successfully crushing a war for independence. To take a contemporary example, the problem arises in penology: how far is the welfare of the public to be considered, how far the welfare of the delinquent? The present tendency toward indeterminate sentences and toward the division of penal institutions into prisons for hardened convicts and reformatories for first offenders shows a recognition that the mean is not a fixed point between the two considerations, but that the treatment of the individual must to a certain extent vary with individual circumstances.

Mr. Lowell makes no attempt to answer categorically the questions he raises, but his dispassionate discussion of them should make for a greater tolerance and clarity of thought in his readers—who should be many.

R. P.

## Soviet Economics

**An Economic History of Soviet Russia, by Lancelot Lawton. In two volumes. London: Macmillan. 25s.**

AN OUTLINE of Russia's economic development from the Bolshevist Revolution to the present time. This volume is a pioneer work in its field, and may be regarded as a supplement to Prof. James Mavor's massive two-volume history of Russian economic development up to the time of the war. In a sense, Mr. Lawton's task was more difficult than Professor Mavor's. Many of the Soviet innovations in the field of economic practice diverge so sharply from institutions of other countries that they can scarcely be judged by ordinary economic criteria. The Soviet economic structure is changing so rapidly and encounters so many new problems every year that it is difficult to subject it to definitive analysis. Documentary material in regard to the "war Communism" period that followed the Bolshevist Revolution is scanty, unreliable and very fragmentary. There is only one tolerably good economic history of the war Communism period in Russian, Kritzman's "Heroic Period of the Great Russian Revolution," and it suffers from an unwieldy arrangement of material.

Mr. Lawton approaches his difficult task with evidences of painstaking research and erudition on his subject. He has amassed heaps of facts and columns of statistics and in his work one can find some discussion of all the more salient features of Soviet economic life during the three very different periods which Russia has lived through since 1917: the epoch of "war communism," the period of the New Economic Policy and the Five-Year Plan era which is still going on. The author occasionally diverges from the strictly economic aspects of his work to describe such general subjects as conditions of life during the first years of the Revolution or the grim course of the food shortage in 1921 and 1922. Considerable attention is also devoted to the revolutionary theories which were advocated by various schools of thought in Russia and to Russia's economic development before the war.

The work has its share of slips: the Soviet President, Kalinin, for instance, is twice referred to as "Kaledin," and there is no adequate historical authority for the statement that the disarming of the Czechoslovak corps was undertaken "at the instigation of the German Ambassador." Apart from such minor inaccuracies the main criticism which may be offered of the history is the submergence of interpretation beneath the mass of factual and statistical material.

The significance of the "war communism" period, for instance, is not adequately indicated by a recital of instances of economic failure and of hardships suffered by the Soviet population. One must remember that this was a time of ruthless civil war, that the interests of civilians were inevitably sacrificed to those of the army and that the Soviet régime ultimately won the war. It is quite true that this victory was achieved at the cost of tremendous suffering and of a formidable economic breakdown which caused the sweeping revision of Soviet practice that went under the name of the New Economic Policy. But without taking adequate account both of the exigencies of the civil war and also of the economic failures of the White governments which were fighting against the Bolsheviki at that time, one cannot understand either why the Soviet régime survived such a dismal record of industrial paralysis, food shortage, breakdown of transportation and decline in agriculture or why the readoption during recent years of at least some of the methods of war communism has been accompanied by industrial growth, not by industrial decline.

In the same way one searches in vain for a clear-cut differentiation of the three periods which are described in the work, or for a definite summary of the achievements and failures of the Five-Year Plan. One also misses a detailed description of the various agencies through which state control of the economic life of the country functions.

At the end of the second volume the author indulges in some reflections on the social order whose economic aspects he has been describing. He believes that in the Soviet Union a society is emerging "whose tastes and desires are those of the bourgeoisie of the capitalistic West," and contrasts the contempt and ridicule which the pre-war Russian intelligentsia felt for the bourgeoisie with the present-day materialistic aspirations of Bolshevism. He also voices the rather pessimistic conclusion that "both so-called systems, capitalism and socialism, are built upon a false basis in that they deprive the majority of human beings of true self-respect and rob them of the joy and pride of self-creative activity."

W. H. C.

## Short Stories of 1932

**O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories, 1932, edited by Blanche Colton Williams. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.**

THE fourteenth annual volume of the O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories has sailed in with its cargo of 16 stories selected from the work of American writers published during the past year.

As usual, three prizes have been awarded this year. The first prize went to Mr. Stephen Vincent Benét's "An End of Dreams"; the second to Mr. James Gould Cozzens's "Farewell to Cuba"; the third, a special prize for the best short short story, to Mr. Edwin Granberry's "A Trip to Czardis."

In introducing the stories Miss Blanche Colton Williams, editor and chairman of the committee of award, gives a summary of the rating made by the various members of the committee and their reasons. There is room for difference of opinion and some readers may agree with Professor Reilly of Hunter College, one of the judges, in giving first place to the winner of the second prize. Mr. Benét's story is based on the experience of a man under anesthesia: the story by Mr. Cozzens is a "triangle" story with the emphasis on the situation of a man who has sacrificed his honor for a woman. Professor Reilly found the second story closer to life. It seems to this reviewer that, speaking in terms of larger issues, that is true, since there is something of a tour de force about the Benét story.

An excellent story by Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher receives no prize, though one of the judges gave it second place. It is one of Mrs. Fisher's Basque tales and probably derives a good part of its impressiveness from the author's genuine love for the Basque people. Yet there had to be something more than affection to give "Ancestral Home" its perfection of form and phrasing. Mrs. Fisher is near the peak of her artistry in this story.

The editor comments on the notable lack of humor in the stories of this year. There is an occasional use of irony, but less even of that than in many years, and of genuine laughter-producing tales there seem to be few. Horror, pathos, realism of the grimmer sort characterize a great deal of the more distinguished short fiction of the year, however sincerely editors may believe that their readers would like a smile. To relieve that situation "The Cruise of the Cashalot," by Mr. Walter D. Edmonds is included in the collection. Miss Williams implies that it may not be the best story Mr. Edmonds has ever written but that it is one of the funniest, in a hearty, elemental fashion that is by no means untimely.

Miss Williams has served as chairman-editor of the O. Henry Memorial Award ever since its inception, but with this—the fourteenth—volume she regretfully announces her resignation.

## An Obsolete Constitution?

**Our Obsolete Constitution, by William Kay Wallace. New York: John Day. $2.**

BY ITS title this book challenges attention. In an age when some 40,000,000 voters can get widly excited over the maintenance or repeal of a single amendment to the Constitution the suggestion that the whole thing is obsolete and should be scrapped comes with a shock. Probably Mr. Wallace will be denounced as an anarchist by many of the same people who boast about the enterprise of American manufacturers who scrap a machine or a process which is shown to be uneconomic. A constitution which may be as ill adapted to modern economic conditions as would be a spinning wheel in the Amoskeag Mills must be treated with reverence. Such blasphemers as the author of this book will be coldly told to consider the wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic, and forget all social and economic changes that have occurred since 1789.

Mr. Wallace points out that the chief purposes of the Constitution were to protect the individual from the power of the state, to protect the rights of property and to guarantee freedom of speech and expression. As to the first point he says very justly: "We are aware that government is not a blind, ruthless power that is intent upon enslaving us so that it must be bound and shackled like some wild beast." As to the guarantees of property rights and personal liberty he says: "Today we require that a new conception of personal liberty and property be taken into account in accordance with the industrial twentieth century in which we are living. Personal liberty must be reinterpreted in a social, not an individualist, sense. . . . whole categories of property hitherto held to be private are to be recognized as no longer so."

In short, the author thinks that the protections provided by the existing Constitution are totally inadequate, while its limitations make it an irremovable obstacle in the path of progress. He thinks, for example, that the state should be able to conscript if need be, and at all events control, the services of all its citizens, in peace as well as in war. He thinks that the state should have authority to organize a credit structure and take it out of the private hands that have more than once utilized control of it for personal profit and public spoliation. He believes that all economic services upon which the national welfare, cultured well-being and social security of the citizens may rest ought to be performed by the state and not by private enterprise.

Obviously these considerations, if they be accepted as outlining a desirable plan, imply the complete rewriting of the Constitution. To many the suggestion will sound like an abandonment of the basic ideas of the American nation. But inevitably the question will arise in liberal minds whether the amazing changes in everything that has to do with social, industrial and financial conditions within the last 50 years do not justify the conclusion that no body of men sitting in conference almost 150 years ago could have foreseen these problems, and formulated a Constitution which would cope with all of them.

W. J. A.

## Founders of Pitcairn

**Mutiny on the Bounty, by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.**

WHAT a store of legends has bobbed up about the mutiny aboard the Bounty! What a chain of discussion has tossed in the wake of this ill-starred ship concerning the deeds of her harsh master and of the men who rose in rebellion!

For centuries the name Bounty has been a hushed byword in the berth decks of the British Navy. Reviewed in every tragic detail, it has been a warning to masters who would strain human endurance, and to men who, in such cases, would rise in revolt. Out of a voyage designed to transport bread-fruit plant from Tahiti to the West Indies followed mutiny, provoked by the cruel oppression of the Bounty's captain; an epochal 2000-mile open-boat passage; the wreck of a relief expedition; the colonization of the mutineers, intermingling with South Sea natives, and the development of a new race on lonely Pitcairn Island.

Here is a composite array of facts interwoven with a tar-tainted marline of fiction transcending anything hitherto designed to attract popular attention to this episode of tyranny and revolt upon the sea. Those who take their sea history from the all too prosaic journal in log-book style or, as in the case of the Bounty, from the conventional form of evidence of a summary court-martial, may be inclined to give the historical novel of these joint authors a wide berth.

But Messrs. Nordhoff and Hall have knit action, romance and adventure into the documentary fabric, so that those who lean toward facts alone will find that the thread of fiction puts a pungent, refreshing tang into the bare narrative to the Bounty.

The authors have lived in Tahiti 14 years. In that time they have made a study of every phase of the uprising. They have absorbed a South Sea background that reflects the soothing atmosphere of Tahitian life. The collaborators pass judgment upon the abilities and failing of Captain Bligh with keen impartiality. Their appraisal of Fletcher Christian constitutes a more generous interpretation of his motives than available evidence seems to justify.

Roger Byam (Peter Heywood, midshipman, condemned by the court and recommended to the mercy of the Crown) presents the narrative—a skillful, convincing, realistic work in every stirring detail.


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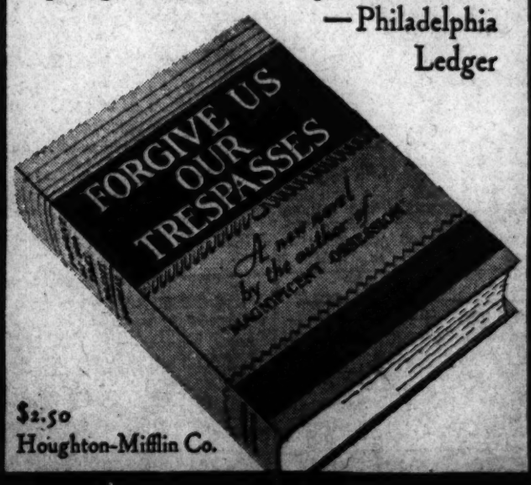

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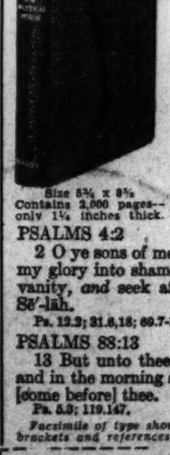
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# EDUCATIONAL

## Teachers and Liquor Problem

### Schools Seriously Involved

By JOY ELMER MORGAN
Editor of the Journal of the National Education Association

Washington, D. C.

THIRTY million young people have entered the common schools of the United States since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. There are nearly 5,000,000 in the high schools and 7,000,000 in the colleges.

This devotion to education is the expression of a mighty faith. It is recognition by the parenthood of America that children come first. At least 1,000,000 of these young people would probably not be in school had the legalized liquor traffic been allowed to mortgage the earnings of their fathers. The teachers of America owe a debt to the Eighteenth Amendment which can be repaid only by the sincere teaching of its benefits to the new generation.

American teachers from the very beginning have been leaders in the movement for temperance and the outlawry of beverage alcohol. Mr. Horace Mann, the great pioneer advocate of free common schools for all the children, was an earnest temperance worker. The National Education Association, with a membership of more than 220,000, urged the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment and has continued to support it. Teachers know that the fight against the liquor evil, like the struggle against human slavery, is fundamentally an effort to establish a higher level of civilization.

**Cannot Go on Half and Half**

The struggle to maintain the liquor traffic is an effort to establish a lower level of civilization. Just as the nineteenth century saw the complete outlawry of human slavery, the twentieth century will see the complete outlawry of liquor slavery. We may as well realize that with liquor slavery, as with Negro slavery, the nation cannot go on half slave and half free. It will become all one or all the other.

There are approximately 1,000,000 teachers in the schools of this country. Necessarily so large a group would reflect in considerable measure the attitude of the population as a whole, so that on any question with reference to which difference of opinion exists, there will be found some difference of opinion within the teaching profession itself. This is true of prohibition, although an overwhelming majority of teachers believe on the basis of their personal observation that prohibition has been a great advantage to the children.

This feeling is naturally stronger among those teachers who were in the service in pre-prohibition days, and who had an opportunity to compare conditions then and now. Such teachers remember the children who came to school hungry and without coats and shoes. They were in a position to know of the poverty and family breakdown which grew out of the fact that pay checks were spent in the saloon instead of in the home. Teachers who have not had this background of experience are more easily misled by the persistent campaign of misstatement of facts which has been one of the astounding phases of the whole antiprohibition effort.

**Specified by State Law**

Teachers in the United States are certificated under the laws of the various states. With only two exceptions, Arizona and Wyoming, the laws of these states specify that the schools shall teach the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system. For more than 140 years lawmakers in the various states have realized that education for temperance and abstinence from narcotics is essential to the well-being of its future citizens. In general these laws prescribe that in all schools supported wholly or in part by public funds, certain courses shall be given for specified lengths of time on the effects of narcotics on the human system. In many states penalties, including dismissal from office, are provided for failure to give such instruction.

As a result of the laws requiring that the effects of alcohol as a beverage shall be taught in the schools, the textbooks which are used in the schools give attention to this problem. The scientific facts about alcohol are usually taught in connection with hygiene, natural science or civics. There has been little objection to such teaching. The schools exist to teach truth, and where experience is clear-cut and is fortified by ordinary common sense, the schools have little difficulty in teaching the facts. It is both legally and morally the teacher's duty to prepare young people for an intelligent attitude toward drinking in order that they may regulate their own lives wisely.

**Subject of Prohibition**

There are undoubtedly many citizens and teachers who believe in temperance and abstinence education who do not believe in prohibition as a method of dealing with intemperance. These could probably be grouped into three classes: (1) extremists who do not believe in any legal effort to regulate people's habits; (2) those who on theoretical grounds maintain that such regulation is the province of the state rather than the nation; (3) those who have no theoretical opposition to national prohibition but who have been led to believe that it has broken down in practice.

While such differences of opinion exist, teachers must necessarily have some freedom of conscience on the matter. Certainly no teacher should be expected to teach what he does not believe. On the other hand, an intelligent teacher who is convinced that temperance is desirable from the point of view of the individual and society should be able to bring the matter before his students with such fairness and tact as not to arouse ill will or the contentious spirit.

**In Interest of Fair Play**

The dissenting portion of teachers who believe that prohibition has broken down in practice should be willing, in the interest of fair play toward a noble step in human advance, to give prohibition a chance for its life. Twenty-five years is a short time for any great reform to take effect. It requires patience and sacrifice to develop a new instrument of social control. At first it is bound to meet with setbacks and occasional breakdowns, but, if true to human needs, it will gradually become established as a result of these very struggles.

Every great social or moral ideal has its phases of development—its birth in the observation of pioneer thinkers; its recognition by a few people; its spread to others; its gathering force as a reform movement; its enactment into law; its period of violation and debate accompanied by deep feeling; its general recognition and observance as an established custom.

During my own lifetime I have seen compulsory education pass through these various stages. Within a generation we shall realize that the present period of heat and agitation with reference to the outlawry of alcohol is the emotional storm which precedes its final acceptance as a higher plan of life.

In the kindly atmosphere of the school under the leadership of teachers who have common sense combined with an understanding of human nature, the whole question of beverage alcohol can be lifted to a high plane of intelligent consideration.

**Nine-Tenths of It**

The urgent need of the temperance movement at this hour is to visualize to the youth of America the evils of alcohol slavery. This is nine-tenths of the problem. Our young people are not blind. They are not stupid. They are willing and ready to face the facts. Our young people do not wish America to go backward. They do not wish to handicap themselves and their children with habits which weaken and destroy.

Let us tell them the truth about alcohol slavery, the old corner saloon, how it took the poor man's wages and robbed him of his self-respect. Let us make it clear to the young people that every dollar spent for liquor means a dollar less to be spent for something useful. We cannot pay our money to the brewer and distiller and have that money for automobiles, for travel, for education. Let us point out to them that liquor drinking is especally menacing in a machine age because it destroys r:liability.

**"Let Us Face It"**

Let us face with intelligence, courage, and good will the huge task of teaching the young generation to realize that liquor is an evil, that throughout history under every system of regulation and control it has been an outlaw seeking to nullify through violation the laws forced upon it by an outraged public. Let high schools and colleges make a first-hand study of conditions in their communities as they existed in the old days, and as they exist today.

The teachers cannot do their work effectively if the community is filled with forces that weaken and degrade life. Every individual has his struggle with the lower values and the higher values. Every community has that same struggle—with the homes, the schools, and the churches on one side, and the gamblers, commercialized vice, and liquor interests on the other.

Since the repeal of prohibition in Finland, a newspaper correspondent reports the appearance of 36 large advertisements for different kinds of alcoholic beverages in a single issue of one daily paper. The same correspondent reports that the school children of Finland, infected by the general excitement, are asking that liquor be served in the students' clubs, although no alcoholic beverages have been served in such clubs since 1903.

## Guests From Australia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Denver, Colo.

"STUDENTS in teachers' colleges in Australia are paid £40 a year for attending school," said Vice-President Harold M. Lushey of the normal institute at Adelaide, S. Aust., who since August has been visiting schools and colleges of the United States to see what this country offers educationally.

Dr. Lushey, with his wife, landed in San Francisco three months ago, went directly to Columbia University, from which point, after inspecting the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School, he worked west through Philadelphia, Chicago, Lincoln and Denver. Before sailing for home, on Dec. 15, the Australians will look into educational plants in California.

All schools in Australia, except certain privately endowed universities, are government controlled, which accounts, according to Dr. Lushey, for remunerating those training to become teachers. And yet the teacher-training students in Adelaide take all their academic subjects at the University of Adelaide, a private institution. Only their technical work is done at the teachers' college.

The Australian couple, native born of English parentage, are on their first trip away from the "overgrown island." "My six months' leave was granted by the Government," Dr. Lushey explained. "We left home the last of July, midwinter over there, and shall arrive home about Christmas time, just as it's getting good and hot."

Asked their opinion of New York, Mrs. Lushey replied: "It is wonderful, amazing in its size and power, but to me a relentless machine crushing individuality. In Australia there are no apartment houses. Our homes are single dwellings with flower gardens in front and back. The 'fronts' in New York, rising directly from the street, were oppressive to me.

"We wished to see a small teachers' college with a dormitory," Mrs. Lushey continued, "so we went to Westfield, Mass. It was just as the autumn tints were at their best. To us they were unspeakably beautiful. We have nothing like that in Australia. In fact, neither of us ever saw snow until two weeks ago. We have crisp frosty mornings at home but never snow."

Dr. Lushey said that there are no junior high schools on their continent. Grade school comprises seven years, after which a boy or girl attends four years of high school. An individual who wishes to become a teacher manifests that desire halfway through high school and at the expiration of his course takes examinations for a teachers' college. If successful, he is then "on the government" as are West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen here.

The Australian couple recalled the fact that their country has only 6,000,000 inhabitants, that it is made up of six states, that the great central desert has never been crossed by a white man, except by airplane, that the aborigines, a Malay people, are still extant. Australia, say geologists, is very old geologically. It is thought once to have been part of the mainland of Asia, but was isolated by an upheaval which caused the Indian Ocean to rise.

"Our central desert is like your Rocky Mountain region," Dr. Lushey said. "It, too, is said to have been under the ocean at one time. Absence of any oases upon it has made crossing it, to date, impossible. Then, too, it is so sandy that motor vehicles cannot be used.

"Yes, our colleges are coeducational. We have the same sports that you do, only we play football the whole winter, from March to September. We compete intercollegiately, a schedule often comprising 20 games."

The Lusheys denied the fact that their nation is bankrupt and pointed with pride to the fact that their own state of South Australia last year not only balanced its budget but was able to help a neighboring state to pay its bills.

## To Display Post Cards

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

With a piece of brown paper and some passé partout, a useful display sheet for post cards can be made. Brown paper about 2 feet by 1½ feet makes a sheet capable of taking four postcards placed horizontally and five placed vertically.

On the paper, placed longways, draw a line about three inches from the top and another 4¼ inches below it. Take two strips of passé partout, each two feet long, and crease them inward one-quarter inch from one edge. Moisten the narrow part and stick it down on the other sticky surface so that it forms a "hem."

Moisten the remaining sticky part beside the "hem" and place it on the line drawn on the paper. When dry the hem will form a slot into which the post cards can be slipped. Draw another pair of lines below and six inches apart and thus make another slot which will be found the right width for upright cards.

I have found this method of display neat and effective in both the classroom and the home and it is easy to change the cards without tearing the paper, as so often happens when slits are made for the corners.

P. M. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In a Chinese Kindergarten in Hangchow.

## Kindergarten's Place in China

### The Importance of Being Taught to Play

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CHILDREN count for much in China; childhood counts for little. While the child in the home is often dearly loved, he is, after all, only a potential adult, and the sooner he gets on with the business of growing up, the better. He is not encouraged to play. Only where foreign influence is strong are there toys shown in the shops—if one excepts a few paper gewgaws. The kindergarten, more than any phase of western education, has found difficulty in striking root into Chinese soil. Is it not plainly written in the Three Character Classic, with which in pre-Republic days every child began his formal education?

Diligence has its rewards;
Play has no advantages.

However, ever since a certain Miss Brown founded the first kindergarten in China some 25 years ago, the movement has made progress and today it is an acknowledged factor in the educational scheme of many districts. In the early days the only pupils were street children, but now the patrons are among the well-to-do. Furthermore, young Chinese women are finding the new profession congenial and are entering it in considerable numbers. There is an excellent training school at Soochow.

**Need of a Jessie Wilcox Smith**

Not long ago I attended in Hangchow a kindergarten exhibition to which visitors as well as parents had been invited. The room was criss-crossed with strings of green paper leaves and hung with paper lanterns. On one of the walls was a picture of the Madonna, and on another the ubiquitous portrait of Sun Yat Sen. All of the other pictures showed children at play, and were all of "foreign" youngsters. It seems a pity that that China has no Jessie Wilcox Smith for Chinese tots would make adorable subjects.

The program opened with "Good Morning to You," and it was quaint to hear funny Chinese syllables to the familiar tune. Then there was a prayer and a Bible story by the Chinese directress, and of course the Chinese national anthem, sung to the air of "Scotland's Burning."

The tiny actors did all the things that your children and mine do, and the fathers and mothers beamed with pride when small Li Sen or Yueh Fen stepped into the limelight, just as you and I do when Bobby and Janey disport themselves publicly as bees or butterflies. They showed us, with songs and appropriate motions, how to grow rice and how to build a house. A group of them enacted the story of the boy who called "Wolf! Wolf!" once too often. Some little girls sang their babies to sleep with a soft lullaby. They didn't seem to find it pathetic, as I did, that the babies all had blue eyes and curling golden hair. One just accepts the fact that dolls are "foreign."

The high point of the morning was reached when the "graduating class" received their diplomas, which they did with pretty courtesy, each child making a low bow.

After the children had left, I had a chance to observe the equipment used in daily routine: building-blocks; a modern doll-house carefully furnished; a toy automobile in which those who had been "good" were allowed to ride; and, in one corner, some silkworms which the babies were watching through various stages.

As I knew that the National Government prohibited the teaching of Christianity in all schools, I inquired how it happened that these children were taught Christian songs and prayers. I was informed that so far the Government had not insisted upon the registration of this particular kindergarten. Kindergartens are not yet sufficiently numerous to constitute a problem.

**One-Third Christian**

"Are all your patrons Christians?" I asked.

"Not over a third of them are," was the reply. "Most of them are simply well-to-do people of advanced ideas. Among them are a number of doctors and several are of the semi-official class. Many of the higher officials would be glad to send their children but are afraid to risk the accusation that they are truckling to foreigners."

"Then the parents really see the advantage of the kindergarten to the child?"

"Some of them do," she laughed, "but I'm afraid others merely see the advantage to themselves. It is an easy way of disposing of their children, you know."

In fact, the Chinese kindergarten has to function all day, as the Chinese are too thrifty not to get the most possible out of anything for which they pay their money. At noon the amahs flock in with their many-tiered pails of hot lunch. The tots are fed, washed, and sent back to work or play—as you will—for three hours more.

"But we let them sleep if they want to," explained the directress.

Everyone has a different diagnosis for China's ills—and a different remedy. My own idea is that it is symptomatic of better times to come that China—very young China with dimples—is being taught to play.

H. O. S.

## To Give Fine Arts Degree

The Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry of Philadelphia, with which the historic School of Design for Women was merged last spring, has just been made the recipient of the signal honor by the State Council of Education in that the famous art school, now in its eighty-eighth year, has been authorized to grant the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts to those finishing the teacher training courses. This coveted privilege, which is unique in the history of art schools in this country, outside of the great universities, will in time be extended to all other courses in which the time spent and the subjects taught meet the conditions of the State Council.

## Relation of Money To Choice of Career

### The Reaching-Out Policy

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

"THE deciding factor in the choice of a career is often not that of ability, aptitude, or inclination, but rather the financial circumstances of the individual." This is the opinion of the Ministry of Labor given in its report on the scheme in the southwestern division for giving vocational advice to secondary school pupils.

Not only is there the expense of a premium in entering for a professional career; but since openings are usually away from home the earlier years must be burdened with lodging expenses. There is thus a tendency to take any employment offering free board and lodging, such as nursing for girls, and the army, navy and air force for boys.

To cope with this state of things the "reaching-out" policy, as it has been called, has been adopted. This means the finding of posts at a considerable distance from home. Last year many boys were found places in this way, including 23 who were placed in London. A distinct alteration has taken place in the proportion of girls entering various occupations. Fewer have taken up work as apprentices in shops and showrooms, and the number entering clerical occupations has remained almost stationary. The cause in the latter case is the increasing use of calculating machines and other mechanical devices in offices.

Thinking about the careers by the pupils a year or two before leaving school is being encouraged, thus fostering what has been called the "life career motive." The presence of this motive exerts a powerful influence in school work. It is created by giving the boy or girl some idea of the nature of various occupations and also of the qualifications which those occupations demand.


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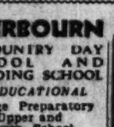
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# INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

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SOME OF THE EXCELLENT SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY COLONIAL FURNITURE, PECULIAR TO NEW ENGLAND AND MADE CHIEFLY OF OAK, GIVING AN IDEA OF THE FINER TYPES USED BETWEEN 1650 AND 1675

Much attention has been given recently to the important acquisitions of seventeenth-century American furniture by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This makes timely a reminder that a great variety of important oak furniture of the same era is to be found in the Museum of the Wadsworth Athenæum in Hartford, Conn. It was presented several years ago by Mr. J. P. Morgan and is known as the Wallace Nutting collection, named for the former owner.

In the alcove shown at the left appear, in the finest forms known in the American colonies, nearly all the articles of furniture likely to have been used in outfitting a house of a prosperous citizen in the decades around 1660 and 1680, omitting beds for the old and young. Here are large and small tables of oak, pine and maple; an armchair as a seat of honor and stools for common use. A press cupboard, two small chests and a chest of drawers complete the range of usual items. These, however, are all of the finest sort, carving and finely turned legs for the tables and difficult joinery on the chest of drawers being features that were likely to be found only in the more pretentious homes.

At the right is another group of slightly different composition but similar in character. Here the addition of two children's chairs and a very remarkable cradle of oak give a still closer suggestion of family life. The two heavily built wainscot chairs, also of oak, are attached to a period which may be even earlier than that of the turned chairs in the background.

## At Home With Old Textiles

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN VISITING this week the home of a dealer in fine old fabrics I was again impressed with the almost endless number of paths that lead from the subject of home furnishing into regions of much pleasure. It was through a friend's casual remark that this collector came to notice and it was learned that his only place of business was his home, in a village about 25 miles from Boston.

The house was found to be a spacious old mansion, well back from the street and almost hidden, even in early winter, by great trees and thick hedges. The present chief interest of Mr. Edgar L. Ashley, for this is the collector's name, is in the weaves of the fifteenth to the early eighteenth centuries. As I entered his home several pieces of those dates were still thrown over the grand piano, a sofa and a chair or two, in a large living room, where they had been placed for visitors who had called earlier in the day.

**Home Freedom and Intimacy**

Similar things had been seen in museums where they bore such exasperatingly meager information as "Spanish, 16th century," or "Florentine. Early 18th century," with "Please Do Not Handle" added for such examples as were not shown under glass. Here it was all very different, for one was expected to handle, and so felt the resistance of the stiff thickness of the weighty silks in which as many as twenty colors might be used, all shot across back of the breadth, even though little thread was needed for the figure that showed on the face of it. This intimacy of touch that permitted careful folding, multiplied and enlivened the tones of the silks until they seemed to possess something of jewel quality in the revealed lights and shades.

As a fitting complement to this pleasure in the fabrics themselves, came the quiet comments of their owner, interpreting the designs and telling the purpose and source-country of this or that panel or border. There were casual allusions to contemporary personages and manners of state and church, for nearly all such costly weaving then was done for one or the other of those institutions.

**One Piece of Brocade, for Example**

Many pieces were clearly portions of clerical garments, in which were interwoven gold and silver threads, at times partly concealed and glowing through overlaying colors, or sometimes massed in parts of a pattern with regal abandon. A certain portion of a sixteenth century Spanish chasuble of satin brocade was apparently woven for the celebration of pastoral festivals. Its design included pears, pomegranates and other fruits, delicately shaded in natural colors on a soft green ground.

Although less than a square yard in area, this weaving seemed pounds in weight, so thick was the mass of its many colored silk threads. Yet fruits and leaves were shaded with the utmost accuracy, making one marvel at the masterly skill that some men acquired in working the crude looms of four centuries ago. It was surprising indeed to be told that skill has been declining steadily since that time, as each hundred years has seen in turn its products less precious in technique than those of the generations preceding.

**The Association Value**

With all these fascinating intrinsic qualities goes another that is of a value not to be rated—the endless suggestiveness of these works as human documents. The symbols they carry announce that they came from Florence, Venice, Spain, France or Persia, while the details of ornament place them in one or another of the centuries, from late Gothic of the fifteenth century to the eighteenth. Hardly can we see one of these examples without associating with it, as knowledge permits, the particular country's secular and church leaders of the particular time.

The better informed and more fortunate observer would go still further and around each piece of textile might throw mental pictures not only of the contemporary personages of church and court, but the writers and artists and the status and the pursuits of the country's people at large—those whose humble industry supported the enormously costly institutions of which these sumptuous stuffs speak. Then, too, literature of the same times and later refers to just such materials as we now handle and admire, when it mentions the brocades, brocatelles, velvets, cloths of gold and of silver, which were used for dress, hangings, furniture coverings or as gifts of royalty to one another.

**Several Classes of Specimens**

There was a piece of uncut velvet about 2½ by 6 feet, an intact altar cloth from Spain of the sixteenth century, deep red, shot through in the background with gilt. A narrow strip was composed of five foot-wide squares in which a religious scene was repeated in tan and several tones of red. A hanging from Persia, made in the 1500's, was about five feet by six. On a cream silk ground a large delicate velvet carnation pattern in several tones of red, from deep to pink, was repeated perhaps twenty times. A section about two by three feet of very old and valuable Venetian brocade of golden yellow silk was made by assembling perhaps two dozen exactly matched fragments, so the entire pattern was repeated two or three times.

These and other examples are of the sort which institutions select to show the superlative accomplishments of the past in these phases of the textile arts. In fact, it was stated that some of those here were finer of their sort than can be found in America's leading museums, to which Mr. Ashley has already furnished a considerable number of specimens.


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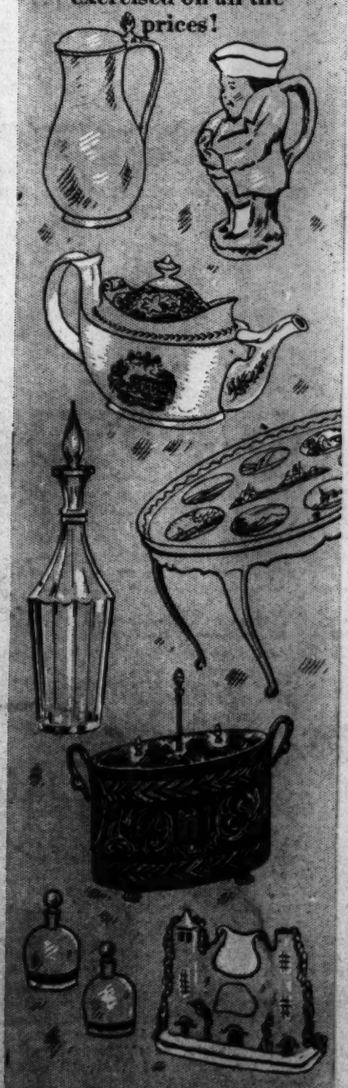
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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

## Opera in Germany

By ALFRED EINSTEIN

Berlin

WHAT will this operatic season bring in Germany? What has it already brought?

It is not difficult to play the prophet. During the first 10 years of the Republic, operatic life gained a fresh impetus which later musical historians will refer to as the flourishing period, the epoch of Pericles in opera. Never had there been such eager, such serious activity on the German operatic stage. Every experiment was permitted and even the significance of opera was discussed.

In old Germany it was the theaters, more or less richly endowed by the reigning Princes, which set the tone. The attempts to make public property that which had been an heritage of the Court brought new life into the operatic productions and reproductions of post-war times. No longer was there only one form of German opera; there was every possible genre from Sing- and Song-Spiel to festivals. There were old and new operas, as well as revisions of old ones. There was a really artistically interested public which followed every move with sympathy and enthusiasm. There was ambition and competition amongst the communities and municipalities in supporting their art institutions to the best of their abilities. The year 1929 was the climax of this movement.

Today everything is changed. The economic crisis is no doubt one cause of this, but it is not the only cause. The economic crisis in Germany has, naturally, rather limited the number of opera houses and has converted well-established state theaters into hardly-supported municipal theaters. In Wiesbaden, for instance, a Prussian State Institute has been turned into a Hessian municipal theater, and other theaters have had to cut down expenses considerably. Only a few of the theaters have disappeared entirely, but those remaining have increased rather than diminished their number of performances.

* * *

The standard repertory remains very much the same. It includes the classical and romantic operas from Mozart to Wagner—though the number of performances of Verdi far surpasses that of Wagner. A great change, however, is noticeable in works dependent on the passing tastes of the public. Here operetta has triumphantly broken down all weaker barriers. The more important houses keep, for reputation's sake, to the classical operettas of Strauss, and especially of Offenbach, whose every conceivable work is being revived during his present renaissance. Even the Staatsoper unter den Linden dedicates one or two evenings a week to "Nacht in Venedig" or to "Wiener Blut."

The smaller theaters give performances of anything the market happens to offer. Operettas bring money; and the public which is so averse from the works of the younger generation loves operetta. Even the most willing and enterprising of managers are dependent on box-office receipts, on local administrators and on Finance Ministers. Unfortunately, today they are also dependent on the political circles in ministerial and communal corporations—a fact responsible, perhaps, for the darkest chapter of German operatic misfortune. The political reaction, in combination with the political movement which fosters all bad romantic tendencies, thought good to brand all that was new, unusual and inconvenient with the expression "Kulturbolschewismus." It is hard for works so labeled to see the light; so, faced with such difficulties, they are no longer written. This reaction against culture may one day be able to ask with triumph: "Where are the creative talents for opera to be found; what have they accomplished, where are their works?" And in this morass of its own making all would be lost if the stagnation were to continue, and if German opera were not a living thing, the public not lovers of opera and genuine talent capable of discouragement.

* * *

In Berlin operatic events of the last two months reflect the general situation. Up to the present the Staatsoper unter den Linden retains a conservative attitude. Herr Erich Kleiber, one of the chief musical directors—though somewhat deprived of power—gave a musically fine performance of Verdi's "Otello," with an excellent ensemble. Though the finer sentiment was rather lacking, all the emotional force of this wonderful score was given full expression. Herr Otto Klemperer, the other general director, gave a lovely and musicianly performance of Richard Strauss's "Rosenkavalier," while Herr Gustaf Gründgens, a theatrical stage manager whose conception of opera is, so to speak, from the outside, did not spoil anything. From the ensembles a guest from Dresden, Martha Fuchs, stood out in the title rôle, with Fritz Krenn, who was a very Viennese Ochs. Herr Wilhelm Furtwängler as guest conductor fills the house with his wonderful orchestral renderings of "Meistersinger."

A great deal more verve, freshness and life are to be found at the Städtischen (Charlottenburger) Opera, which opened a new era a year ago under Herr Carl Ebert. The old romantic, fantastic opera, "Undine," by the homely Albert Lortzing, is being reveved with new scenery, much wit and efficiency. There is also a revival of Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" which is not only a vocal triumph for the singers Maria Nemeth, Sigrid Onegin, Kol Pataky and Hans Reinmar, but also a triumph for the unobstrusive, extremely careful musicianship of Herr Fritz Busch, Dresden's musical director-in-chief, and for Herr Caspar Neher's scenic effects. The Northern Baroque production conflicts at times with the Latin and human character of the work, but the whole is a magnificent theatrical achievement in the best sense.

The Charlottenburger Opera has, so far, given the only first performance of a work of any importance, namely Franz Schreker's big fantastic opera, "Der Schmied von Gent." Fundamentally it is a popular fairy story with music which, without its boisterous and free trappings, might have originated from Siegfried Wagner. Schreker has borrowed his material from the Flemish legends by Charles de Coster, the national poet of "Eulenspiegel" fame. Unhappily, Schreker does not know how to provide a popular subject with popular music. There are Flemish songs and dances, and a mass of descriptive orchestral accessories, yet Schreker remains the man of great capacity, the man that he was before, when he wrote his heavy operas which sprang from visions of orchestral sounds. He now gives the impression of lacking inventive power. A magic-opera—without the magic of melody; a folk-opera—without popular characteristics; an amusing fairy story—without humor! The success was due to the excellent performance and the fine rendering of the title-rôle by Wilhelm Rode.

As a passing event the first performance of one of Eugène d'Albert's neglected operas at the Dresden Staatsoper may be mentioned. Two of d'Albert's operas came unexpectedly to light. The "Witwe von Ephesus" which, so far, has not been in request in the German operatic world, though it was completed by d'Albert himself and is probably better than this "Mr. Wu," the last part of which had to be finally orchestrated by Herr Leo Blech. Briefly, it is a work with thin, weak music colored by exotic melodies. The action combines and surpasses the "tensions" of similar situations in the cinematograph, very like those provided by the librettists of Giacomo Puccini. But we need Puccini's economy in his rich, sensuous and melodic music. It is amazing that an opera house of this standing should have made such efforts to acquire the work in order to produce it one day ahead of 12 provincial opera houses. Leo Blech was the guest conductor; Friedrich Plaschke portrayed the Chinese Mandarin of Terror, and Emil Preetorious, connoisseur of Chinese art, was responsible for the beautiful decorative effects.

## Philadelphia Art Notes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Philadelphia

A TEN-YEAR survey of the work of Mr. Julius Bloch, Philadelphia painter, may be found in the Little Gallery of Contemporary Art of the New Students League.

Mr. Bloch has risen during the past decade from a competent but usual technician to the estate of one who has found an individual message, and who has convictions to match his paint technique.

The earliest composition shown is a still-life executed in 1923. It was not, however, until some years later, when the painter began to draw upon his interest in human beings, that his art acquired its personal timbre.

Today Mr. Bloch runs the gamut of subject matter from woodland scenes and tree studies in sepia to intense social diatribes. In the exhibition is a sketch for his "Coal Miners," one of the canvases now being shown in the first biennial exhibition at the Whitney Museum of Art, New York City. The composition shows two workers trudging uphill against a background of factory chimneys, coal mounds and serpentine railroad tracks. Dusky coal pigments govern the color range.

* * *

It is to the series of Negro studies, however, that one turns for the epic emotionalism of Mr. Bloch's art. The first of this series is probably "Singer of Spirituals," a lean full-length, with geometric setting in which a sense of theatricality some hat negates the force of the composition. The more recent "Lynching" and "Praying Negro" are more direct, more epic in force, the former developed in dark slate-blues, the latter in dull blues and browns.

Street car scenes, with their different types, also find expression in Mr. Bloch's compositions; while "War," an agonized head, strikes a symbolic note.

Interest in trees and quarries runs like a refrain through the 10 years of work, the "Deserted Quarry" of 1925, with its angular tree and rock forms, providing mental background for "Slate Quarry at Bangor, Penna.," painted in 1931. A series of sepia landscapes and tree studies marks Mr. Bloch's latest phase.

The Barnes Foundation, with its museum and headquarters in Merion, Penna., is backing up its faith in the three Pinto brothers, Angelo, Biagio and Salvatore, by the purchase of four canvases for its permanent collection.

These young Philadelphia artists have had the benefit of European travel through Barnes Foundation scholarships, Angelo and Salvatore having been sent abroad two years in succession, and Biagio one year.

All three brothers work in the modern idiom, deriving obviously from such influences as Cézanne, Matisse and Picasso. As individuals in their own right the Pintos reveal more character in choice of pigments than in picture content. One feels that of the three, Biagio, the youngest, is probably the strongest personality, but all three lack that depth of background necessary for strong creative ideas.

* * *

Angelo is the most vivid colorist, working with a brilliant, fierce paint stroke. Salvatore develops a flatter, thinner color handling, and is less compositionally reckless. Biagio, however, has his own color range, less brilliant, but more personally emotional. From his brush comes one of the most individual and compositionally satisfying canvases in the exhibition, an improvisation upon a landscape theme. Although the forms are implied rather than developed, one is made aware through the choice and arrangement of the pigments of a genuine delight in the earth and its savor. The color range is from light yellow to deep green, back to yellow, and on to orange, brown, and to blue of sky. Much the same earthy emotionalism adheres to Biagio's "Landscape, Venice," purchased by the Barnes Foundation, and developed in segments of brown, burnt orange, dull red, dull yellow, dull green, dark blue and gray.

Probably because of an inadequate grasp of figure structure, the brothers are happiest when their compositions deal with color organizations minus the human element.

The paintings, in addition to Biagio's, purchased by the Barnes Foundation are "Landscape with Crucifix" by Angelo, and two beach scenes by Salvatore. These canvases, with a comprehensive array of oils, water colors and drawings by all three brothers, comprise a three-man show at the newly opened Mellon Galleries under the direction of Mr. C. Philip Boyer. D. G.

## The Return of Tragedy

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

ARTS THEATER — "Other People's Lives," a play in three acts by A. A. Milne, produced Nov. 11, 1932; Royalty Theater — "Playground," a play in three acts by Noel Scott, produced Nov. 15, 1932.

Mr. Milne has unexpectedly written a tragedy. In his latest play the author of "Mr. Pim Passes By" gives an account of another intervention in other people's affairs, one that this time has disastrous rather than merely disturbing results. The Waites and their friends the Bellamys are four Bright Young Things who take to works of mercy as an amusing alternative to parties and dances. Beneath the Waites' flat near the Tottenham Court Road live the Tillings. Mr. Tilling by day hawks encyclopædias, and by night writes a portentous novel in which earls and countesses figure more frequently than in the gossip columns of the daily press. This he is in the habit of reading aloud to his wife and daughter, who both rejoice in it exceedingly.

The Bright Young Things form themselves into a Tilling Amelioration Society—unable to perceive that the Tillings, in spite of their poverty and the drabness of their lives, are perfectly happy as they are. Mrs. Waite enlists the services of her half-brother, a somewhat overpowering Dean, whose heart is set on filling the colonies with people of British stock. Mr. Tilling is rather puzzled and alarmed by the more or less well-meant advances from above. He, his wife and daughter distrust anything that seems likely to alter the even tenor of their way, to which they have grown accustomed, and whose joys and sorrows, being known, have no terrors for them. But they are not a very strong-willed family, they do not want to be impolite or ungrateful to the grand folk from the flat upstairs, and before they have had time to size the situation up properly, the daughter has been packed off to Canada by the Dean, Mr. Tilling's novel has been borrowed by Bellamy, and lost, whilst Mrs. Tilling has had expert medical attention forced on her, and failed to survive.

To do them justice, the Bright Young Things are momentarily taken back by the effects of their labors, but they soon recover, and the curtain falls on Bellamy and Waite resuming their pseudo-profundities on the universe in general.

* * *

This play is by Mr. Milne. That is to say, it contains a great deal of humor (of which Mr. Harold Warrender as Bellamy, the wit of the philanthropic quartet, makes the utmost possible use), and, in the relations of Mr. and Mrs. Tilling, it has a wistful pathos that plays a pretty tune on the heartstrings of the more easily stirred members of the audience. But "Other People's Lives" is not a really first-rate example of Mr. Milne's work. He does not convince us that the silly, but not unpleasant, young people of the opening scene could possibly behave as caddishly as his plot forces them to do later on. Moreover, in unnecessarily putting Mrs. Tilling out of the way, the author shows a determination to be miserable at all costs that destroys any feeling of reality the beginning of his play may have set up.

But Mr. Milne's play is interesting, not so much in itself as because it is a part of a general tendency. It is one more example of the revival of tragedy in the British theater. Particularly does it suggest comparison with John Van Druten's "Behold, We Live," and Mr. Somerset Maugham's "For Services Rendered." These three plays, following one another on the London stage within a few months, indicate that a fundamental change is taking place in the accepted conception of tragedy. In ancient Greece the tragic catastrophe was brought about by the working of fate, irresistible and unescapable. In Elizabethan tragedy the catastrophe was the result of some weakness in the hero's own character, like Hamlet's indecision or Othello's jealousy. The essence of the matter is that in both cases the tragic denouement follows logically from the premises laid down in the play. Properly speaking, nothing fortuitous can happen in classical or Elizabethan tragedy.

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In the modern works under consideration all this is changed. Fortuity enters largely into their composition. In two cases out of the three, and in the third case to a certain extent, the catastrophe is not inherent in the structure of the piece. It comes about, not through logical necessity, but because the author has decided on a tragic ending, and is not going to let anything stop him from getting it. Fine work can be done in these circumstances, Mr. Van Druten's "Behold We Live" proves that. In any event, the experiment is novel and interesting.

At the Royalty Theater, "Playground," since its scene is set in a girls' school, is likely to be compared with "Children in Uniform"; but the plays have really nothing in common. "Children in Uniform" is a serious study, "Playground" a melodrama. No one is in the least danger of being bored with this latter play. Its hero is a young chaplain at the school who falls in love with one of his pupils and whose courtship is complicated and his reputation nearly ruined by a blackmailing village girl. Fortunately, he has at his side the amiable bishop of the diocese, and all ends in the proper romantic way, with wedding bells in the distance, and repentance in the heart of the villainess.

The play is excellently acted. Miss Beatrix Thompson, as the cause of all the trouble, succeeds in suggesting, especially in the last act, that the girl had the root of some better quality in her than her actions quite made out; Mr. Maurice Evans, as the young parson, is finely modest and sincere, and Mr. Fewlass Llewellin, as the Bishop of Annandale—"fat, contented, and a bachelor"—shows a positive inability to leave the stage without provoking several rounds of applause. H. H.

## Portraits of Celebrities

By FRANK RUTTER

London

SO WIDE-AWAKE a personality is Mr. G. Bernard Shaw that it is a novelty to see a painting of him with his eyes shut. But so he is portrayed by Mr. Augustus John in a small picture which is a feature of the current exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters at the Institute in Piccadilly. This, of course, is not the first time Mr. John has painted Mr. Shaw. There is an admirable head and shoulders of him in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and in this Mr. John has shown Mr. Shaw alert and wide-awake. The present painting, which resembles the Fitzwilliam picture only in size and in its breezy, sketchy style, is totally different in expression, and has a certain humorous appeal. The characterization is there, but we can almost hear Mr. Shaw murmuring sleepily, "I can't bear being painted another minute"—a sentiment which will find an echo in many who have sat for a portrait.

Another literary celebrity figuring in this exhibition is Mr. R. B. Cuninghame Graham, painted on horseback by his lifelong friend, Sir John Lavery, R. A., now president of this society in succession to Sir William Orpen. This picture shows the distinguished author and traveler as he was some years ago, appropriately garbed for riding over those pampas of which he has written so eloquently.

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A third striking exhibit at the institute is a large portrait of that distinguished artist, Mr. James Pryde, painted by Mr. H. James Gunn. He, it will be remembered, is the author of that Chesterton-Belloc-Baring group which was so much admired in this year's Royal Academy and is now in the Tate Gallery. For his portrait of Mr. Pryde Mr. Gunn again relies not on any splendor of color—for his work is almost a monochrome in dark browns—but on acute characterization and effective design. The veteran artist, shown seated astride a chair, is a picturesque figure of quite eighteenth-century dignity, and the monumental feeling that is suggested by Mr. Pryde's own art as well as his personality is admirably brought out in Mr. Gunn's well-designed portrait.

Two theatrical portraits which are attracting a good deal of attention are "Cedric Hardwicke," by Mrs. Flora Lion and "Miss Elissa Landi," by Mr. Howard Somerville. Other celebrities in the exhibition include "H. R. H. Princess Beatrice," by Sir Arthur Cope, R. A.; "The Countess of Oxford and Asquith," by Sir John Lavery, R. A., and "The King of Greece"—in naval uniform—by Mr. Harrington Mann, who also shows one of his charming child portraits, "Jane." Among the younger artists promising portraits are shown by Messrs. Neville Lytton, Simon Elwes and Cuthbert Orde, and if there are comparatively few exhibits of outstanding distinction, the show as a whole maintains a high standard of capable and faithful portraiture.

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Since first it was founded, in 1823, the Royal Society of British Artists has seen many ups and downs, but it is satisfactory to note that it now appears to be on the up grade, under the presidency of Mr. Bertram Nicholls. The autumn exhibition in the society's galleries in Suffolk Street is the best it has had for some years, its distinction being the excellence of work in a number of different styles. The president himself adheres to the tradition of Richard Wilson and Cotman, and his work in water color as well as in oils is marked by its fine sense of quality and unfailing dignity of design. Mr. Nicholls is seen at his best both in his water color, "Hospitalet," and his oil, "Lake Scene, Italy."

Mr. P. H. Padwick and Miss M. L. Trench, in their own way, are also conservative in their style and both give us good quality paintings. Miss Sylvia Gosse, on the other hand, is brilliantly "modern" in her use of scintillating prismatic color, and her subject painting showing "The Bishop of Southwark and the Hop-Pickers" is a vivid piece of actuality, showing the Bishop in his robes among the children and adults of the hop gardens. Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson again extracts a most interesting design from the lights on a flat stretch of water in his "Dawn, Murano," and also shows an arresting nocturne of skyscrapers in his pressionism is well represented by Mr. Fred F. Foottet, who perpetuates a delightful memory of old Waterloo Bridge in his "Souvenir of Georgian London."

Mr. Peter Arno, the brilliant young American caricaturist and humorous draftsman, is having his first English exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, where his satirical drawings have given much amusement to numerous visitors.

The most important Old Masters exhibition we are likely to see in London this winter is the Von Auspitz Collection from Vienna, which will be on view till the end of the year at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries in Old Bond Street. The 33 works of which this exhibition consists are all of the highest quality, and exceedingly varied in style and date. One of the gems is an exquisite "Portrait of an Old Lady" by Memling (1430-1494), a small panel which comes close to Van Eyck in its immaculate draftsmanship but still shows the authorship of Memling in its subtle tenderness and gentle grace. Portraits by El Greco, Goya, Rembrandt, Cranach and Palma, oval decorative paintings by Tiepolo and fine examples of Benozzo Gozzoli and other primitives are also included in this remarkable collection.

## 'Follow Me'

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Westminster Theater—"Follow Me," a new play in three acts, by Tyrone Guthrie, presented by Anmer Hall, Nov. 11, 1932.

In his first play Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, the young producer of the Westminster Theater, has asked himself what would be the result if the Messiah were to return to earth today. He has decided that there would be the same misunderstanding, the same persecution, the same betrayal and the same victory that there were 2000 years ago. All this he has tried to put into his play, which is presented by the Scottish National Players. To say that Mr. Guthrie's genius has not risen to the height of the tremendous issues that he has raised is to say nothing; but he has written a sincere, reverent and moving play, which profoundly impresses its audience.

Partly because of the exigencies of the English censorship, the central character in "Follow Me" does not appear on the stage. His career is shown in its effects upon the lives of a lower middle-class family in Glasgow, of which the head, Matthew Anderson, leaves everything to be His disciple. The weakness of the play is that never once are we convinced that any of the characters has in reality met the Messiah. This may be in part the fault of the acting, which though it possesses a rough sincerity, is rarely inspired. Only Miss Elliot Mason, as the mother, suggests any potentiality for seeing the light that never was on sea or land, and, by reason of the story, this light is hidden from her. But her performance as Matthew's wife, striving to grasp a faith that escapes her, is extremely lovely. It is the best thing in a play which, but for one lapse, is a worthy effort to bring the theater into contact with the things that matter.

## Films in London

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—"David Golder," at the Academy, and "Marry Me," a Gainsborough film, have nothing in common, except that both partly fail to fulfill their purpose. The latter is a light musical picture, with an oddly ineffective story and a cast whose brilliance is wasted, while the French film, "David Golder," aims at tragedy, but achieves only cynicism.

The principal character of this French picture is a financier, finely played by M. Henri Bauer, who is regarded by his wife and daughter merely as a supplier of costly clothes, motorcars and luxurious residences. When he finally breaks down, they desert him, but in order to provide the daughter with a dowry, he goes to Russia to put through a business deal with the Soviets. On his return home, he is befriended by a Russian emigrant. Here, at last, one feels, a little human kindness is going to be shown. But that is reckoning without our author. Before long, this young man also joins in the game of taking the hero down.

It is really too bad to be true. This uniformly bitter outlook on life, and consequent cynical attitude toward human nature, refusing to allow a single unselfish action to be done to Golder throughout the film, spoil what, in conception, might almost have been a screen counterpart to "Lear" or "Père Goriot." But what would be the effect of "Lear" if Cordelia were as heartless as Goneril?

Mr. Robert Lawson's etching, "We Fix Flats," has been issued in an edition of 400 for presentation by the Society of American Etchers to its associate members. It depicts Pegasus being shod by forest elves.

## The Winter Academy

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

IN THE annual winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design the Carnegie prize of $500 "for the most meritorious oil painting, portraits excepted" went to Mr. Gifford Beal for "Northeaster." The picture has stir, for it manifests a new vein in this painter's work. This time the figures by the shore are smaller in scale with the sea than is his custom. They are leaning against the wind; the nature notes in the composition are cold in tone and sharp of edge. For warmth there are the reds and browns of the people's clothing. Though the color tends to be raw and the lines hard, there is the offsetting quality of freshness of urge in the design.

To Mr. Wayman Adams went the second Altman prize of $500 for his "Portrait of Pop Hart." Done in brush strokes at times an inch wide, it sets down the subject's essence. So indeterminate are clothing and background ("Pop" seems to be sprawling in a chair, swathed in a shawl) that attention is focused on the head.

Other awards were: the Altman prize of $1000 to Mr. Leon Kroll for "Summer, New York"; the Thomas R. Proctor prize of $200 to Mr. Kenneth K. Forbes of Toronto for "Captain Melville Millar"; Julia A. Shaw prize of $100 to Miss Katherine M. Johnson of Oswego, N. Y., for "From a Provincetown Roof"; the Isidore medal to Mr. Paul Sample of Pasadena, Calif., for his oil, "Unemployment"; the J. Francis Murphy prize of $150 to Mr. Donald Teague of New Rochelle, N. Y., for "Eastern Point Light"; the Edwin Palmer prize of $1000 for the best marine to Mr. Charles H. Woodbury of Boston, Mass., for "The Changing Wind"; the Elizabeth N. Watrous gold medal to Mr. John Flanagan for "A Frame of Medals" and the Helen Foster Barnet sculpture prize of $200 to Miss Katherine W. Lane of Manchester, Mass., for "Narcisse Noir."

* * *

Looking for fresh notes in the show, we particularly enjoyed the gold and purple landscape contrasts in "The Sap Runs," by Mr. Bruce Crane, and the nocturne, "Moonrise," by Mr. Harry W. Watrous, with its silvery shimmer of light, its variety of silhouettes and its unobtrusive human interest. Then there are the times we live in, as reflected in Mr. George Oberteuffer's report of the workless in "Union Square, 1932"; Mr. Hayley Lever's airplane and sea composition, "Rounding Cape of Good Hope," and Mr. Rudolph F. Ingerle's portrait of a farmer and his wife on the porch, "Salt of the Earth."

Mr. Charles S. Chapman, by means of a great variety of paint textures, conveys an indication of the gamut between full sunshine and deep shadow in a semi-interior called "The Barnyard." Mr. Ernest L. Ipsen has attained to full characterization in his portrait of a hearty outdoor man in a gray sweater, "Manuel." Continuities of established styles and themes are to be noticed in "The Gorbio Valley," by Mr. Chauncey F. Ryder; "The Storm," by Mr. Frederick J. Waugh; "Mother and Children," by Mr. John E. Costigan; "Rochelle in Rose," by Mr. Robert Brackman; "Snowbound," by Mr. Hobart Nichols, and in accomplished portraits by Mr. Sidney E. Dickinson, Miss Lydia F. Emmett, Mr. Leopold Seyffert and others. Uncommonly gracious and informal is Mr. Karl Anderson's "Blair, Elizabeth, Betsy MacDonald."

* * *

Small items of sculpture are distributed through the four galleries. Mr. Max Kalish shows that themes other than of forces or dejection are to be found in labor subjects. His "Steel Into the Skies" has exultant power and grace, with the poised figure swinging in air on the end of a crane chain, legs wound together, and as filled with the lines of thrust as a ballet dancer "pointing." There is freshness of symmetrical design in Miss Hilda Cristina Lascari's "Pueblo Indian Mother and Child," and a treatment suitable for an expression of primitive meditation. Mr. C. P. Jennewein shows "Indian and Eagle," with the great bird poised on the uplifted arm of a brave who rests one knee on the ground, a composition that is of soaring rhythms all compact. Other items are Miss Phyllis Blundell's fully realized "Dr. Au Young," Miss Bashka Paeff's tremulous "Maternity," Miss Eleanor M. Mellon's portrait head with its avoidance of set lines in a volatile face, the "Ideal Head" by Mr. David H. Rubins with its wind-blown lines and Dr. S. B. Kahan's capture of irregular nature rhythms in his wood-carving "Rosecean."

In the Academy room are 172 drawings, etchings, engravings and prints, representative of the production of such well-known workers in black and white as Mr. William Auerbach-Levy, Mr. Stow Wengenroth, Mr. A. Z. Kruse, Mr. Kerr Eby, Mr. C. W. Anderson, Mr. Charles H. Woodbury, Mr. Leo J. Meissner, Mr. Alfred Hutty, Mr. Abbo Ostrowsky and scores of others. The exhibition will be open free until Dec. 21, from 10 to 6 week days and 1:30 to 6 Sundays.

## 'As You Like It'

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—At the Old Vic: "As You Like It," by William Shakespeare, produced by Harcourt Williams, Oct. 31, 1932.

The first Shakespearean production of the season at the Vic, "Cymbeline," had not proved quite satisfactory; but "As You Like It," a much easier play to cast and handle, made amends by providing a most agreeable entertainment, in which the new company was seen at its best. Mr. Malcolm Keen showed us again, as all competent actors can, how telling is every line of Jaques's dialogue; and Miss Peggy Ashcroft, though failing here and there, to get punch enough into the equally compelling lines of Rosalind—the world's best comedy part, for an intelligent young actress—gave a captivating performance, especially in those lovely wooing scenes with Orlando in the forest, which open the fourth act.

An incident in this production, though trifling in itself, perhaps deserves some mention. Many Shakespearean students now believe that "As You Like It," and many other plays by "Shakespeare," were actually the work of Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford; and Mr. Harcourt Williams—half in jest, it may be, and remaining, so far as I know, orthodox in his personal views—invited me to supply Celia with a line or two from one of Lord Oxford's admitted poems, on which to raise the curtain for her first scene with Rosalind, "upon the lawn before the Duke's palace."

So it was done, accordingly; and although this half-dozen of words, from one of de Vere's "Desire" poems, pass unnoticed by the audience, the speaking of them constitutes, I suppose, the first occasion in history, since Elizabethan days, on which any of Lord Oxford's verses have been heard upon a stage, as being his own acknowledged work, and not that of "William Shakespeare," the pseudonym adopted, as many believe, by de Vere and certain of his collaborators.

PERCY ALLEN

## With the Orchestras

**Philharmonic-Symphony**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Performing for the performance's sake is agreeable to the players of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, as Mr. Issay Dobrowen found, when he took matters in hand at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Dec. 1. To give a good account of themselves as executants seemed to be what Mr. Dobrowen wanted of them, and he got what he asked for in full measure. Nothing could better please these artists, who have been under two months' compulsion interpreting music in the particular way of Mr. Arturo Toscanini, than opportunity to make an outright exhibition of technical skill.

Conducting for the conducting's sake is perhaps what Mr. Dobrowen, on his part, regards as important. If that happens to be the case—if directing an orchestra according to furthest advanced and the best tried methods, and if securing the most telling effects of accent, the most finished effects of phrasing and the most impressive effects of tone balance and contrast, are his desire—then he did completely what he aimed to do at his first appearance here.

As for Philharmonic-Symphony patrons, it is altogether possible that listening for the listening's sake goes well with them; or at least so goes in the recess between the periods of Mr. Toscanini and Mr. Bruno Walter having charge. Who cares, first last and always, for what the music may mean? Let's simply hear, for a change, how it sounds. Now there's Handel's Concerto Grosso in D minor for string orchestra, op. 6, No. 10. Give us, please, the whole Handelian pomposity of it. "Grosso" is just the word, having precisely the hint of inflation that suits. An era of big social achievement was beginning when this composition was written, an era that is still unrolling. Nothing could be more up to date than the concerto, which is within little of 200 years old. Pride of organized power—that's what we have right through overture, air, allegro and finale. A body of 70 men—violinists, viola-players, violoncellists and doublebass players—have only to perform their ablest, and the idea comes out.

Then, Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, in C major, really and truly, adumbrates little or nothing of the Symphony No. 9; and why pretend anything of the sort? Reduce the ensemble to the small size that fits the score, and we have the early Beethoven sketching, practicing, blundering and pushing on.

Lastly, Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor; present it as an instrumental piece full of color and light and shade, and abounding in rhythmic fancy. That suffices. "Let's talk of things as they are," we can imagine Mr. Dobrowen saying; "if you crave interpretation, most likely you will be pleased, in the end, only with the kind you furnish for yourself."

W. P. T.

**Boston Symphony**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams was the honored guest of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for its seventh pair of concerts (Dec. 2-3). Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra gave to the visitor's Fantasia on a theme by Thomas Tallis a performance which earned, and no doubt won, his grateful appreciation. Those of us whose participation consisted merely of lending our ears had equal reason to be thankful; for this composition—introduced to Boston by Mr. Monteux—revealed a beauty undimmed by the passage of a decade. Indeed, after much of the contemporary music to which we are called to listen, this score appears as conspicuously substantial. We should not be surprised if it were destined to live. As for Dr. Koussevitzky, we have but one cause of quarrel with him in this connection: Hitherto he had played but a single composition by Vaughan Williams, the Norfolk Rhapsody No. 1. Strangely enough, his "Pastoral" Symphony has never been performed by this orchestra—there's an opportunity. And the "London" Symphony well deserves revival.

It was exhibition day for the choirs of the orchestra. For before he displayed the glories of his strings in the Vaughan Williams item, Dr. Koussevitzky revealed the qualities of his winds in a Mozart Serenade in B flat for wind instruments (K. 361), played for the first time at these concerts. A lovely thing it is, which deserves to take its place in the repertory. It was set forth with remarkable virtuosity, and with subtle appreciation, in the reading, of its exploitation of the possibilities of the several instruments.

For conclusion, Schubert's "great" C major Symphony, which Dr. Koussevitzky makes seem shorter than most conductors in the experience of the present commentator.

L. A. S.

## Mr. Cochran Remembers

**I Had Almost Forgotten**, by Charles B. Cochran, with a preface by A. P. Herbert. London: Hutchinson. 12s. 6d.

THIS entertaining and closely packed book tells the story of the more recent events in the career of Great Britain's most celebrated theatrical producer. Mr. Cochran has not confined his activities to the theater, and in the theater itself he has not confined his activities to one kind of production. Most people, it is true, think of him primarily as the producer of the brilliant Pavilion revues, and as the associate of Mr. Noel Coward in several highly successful ventures. But his record on the side of more serious drama is equally impressive. He was responsible for bringing "Porgy" to London, a play which along with Mr. A. P. Herbert's "Helen," he considers the best he has done. He introduced Pirandello to English audiences. He brought the German actor, Herr Moissi, to play "Hamlet" in Shaftesbury Avenue, and he periodically presents M. Sacha Guitry in the West End. It would not be much of an exaggeration to say that, as a side line to his main enterprises, Mr. Cochran has done more for "highbrow" art in the British theater than all the "highbrows" together.

When a youth Mr. Cochran had an intense admiration for Charles Dickens, even to the extent of wanting to become a Parliamentary reporter, so that he might follow in Dickens's footsteps from the beginning. His first theatrical experience was in America, where he was secretary to Richard Mansfield. This connection with America he has kept up ever since. He has taken many of his best productions to New York, and has brought several well-known American players to England, perhaps the most successful of these being Miss Peggy Wood.

Naturally, Mr. Cochran, having presented both "Bitter Sweet" and "Cavalcade," writes with keen appreciation of Mr. Noel Coward. Curiously enough, neither of these spectacularly successful entertainments had a very satisfactory first night, whilst "The Miracle," on which Mr. Cochran lost £17,000 at the beginning of this year, started very well.

Mr. Cochran brings most of the prominent figures on the British stage into his book, and tells of Modjeska touching the hearts of the guests at a London party with an affecting recitation which, on being translated, turned out to have been the Polish alphabet.


## Amusements

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SAMUEL
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Piano Recital
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CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
Tues., Wed. Eves. and Fri. and Sat. Mats.
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Wed. Mat. and Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Eves.
THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII
LYCEUM, W. 45th. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. 2:40.

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THE PEOPLE'S CHORUS OF NEW YORK
CAMILIERI Conducting
CARNEGIE HALL, SUN. AFT., DEC. 18
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50c, $1, $1.50. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30
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Monday Evening.....DEAR JANE
Tuesday Eve. and Wednesday Mat.....LILIOM
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Eves. and Sat. Mat., $1.00 to $3.00
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SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW AT 3:30
TIBBETT
SUNDAY, DEC. 11, AT 3:30
LILY PONS

*Anita Davis-Chase Announces*
JORDAN HALL
Wed. Eve., Dec. 7, at 8:15
BRUCE
SIMONDS
PIANIST (Steinway Piano)

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Art vs. Beauty

ONE of the greatest stumbling-blocks in the path of those who would understand and enjoy art nowadays, artist or layman, is beauty—or a too narrow conception of it. I have seen just as large a proportion of artists as laymen go through the galleries where an interesting exhibition was in progress and come empty away, fretting and fuming because others were enjoying an experience which to them was disagreeable, or even painful. It is unnecessary to say that they had started with a prejudice and had decided that "even if it was good they wouldn't like it." They were seeking a "beauty" which they did not find.

We are all so naïve that we unconsciously attribute great intelligence to those who think as we do, even though we are not conscious of holding ourselves in particularly high esteem. One of the opinions firmly held by many is that they are perfectly capable of knowing whether a thing is beautiful or not, and furthermore that, if it is beautiful, it must be art.

Nothing can be further from the truth, and a moment's thought will convince us of it; for beauty is largely a matter of geography, climate and time. If a sensible native of central Africa thinks one thing is beautiful, and an equally intelligent citizen of the United States thinks it is not beautiful, who shall say which is right? Our decision is governed largely by our familiarity with a subject or its treatment, and we fear, even to the point of resentment, an innovation. It puts us on our guard.

* * *

Now of course an innovation is not necessarily good just because it is new. I have seen galleries full of worthless things (in my opinion, naturally) that people said had never been done before and were therefore to be admired, but I could not help feeling that they had never been done because any number of intelligent artists had realized that they were not worth doing, possibly even beneath contempt. On the other hand, there is hardly anything more unpleasant to truly discerning critics than to see pictures whose painters have deliberately traded upon just what the public was most familiar with, painting stupidly and unimaginatively sunset after sunset, mother and baby after mother and baby; because they knew that we all enjoy sunsets and (should) all like children, and therefore believed that they could gain applause by doing patiently over again the thing that thousands of better men had done in an inspiring way before them.

By this I do not mean that I am not interested in sunsets or babies, nor that they should not necessarily be painted, but that I have seen so many fine things done along that line that only a superlatively good performance can now inspire in me anything more than boredom. I am of course referring to sunsets that are never angry, and babies that are always good-natured. The careless observer of pictures turns quickly away from a menacing sunset or an unattractive child because they are not "beautiful."

* * *

But are not sunsets beautiful? They may be so beautiful that even Turner, whom Ruskin considered the "master of the skies," with all his skill could often make us feel only how far he had fallen short of nature. Should we then choose only a mildly beautiful sunset, something so simple to paint that no competent painter could miss it? How much beauty does the public demand?

With all its faults the public is far more intelligent than it gets credit for being; and it has a good deal more æsthetic sense than many artists are willing to allow. When it comes to buying motor cars (whose chief differences are matters of appearance), they have shown themselves discerning judges. It is generally in the field of the so-called fine arts—pictures, sculpture and so on—that they make most mistakes, and that is probably due to the appallingly inadequate training the schools have given them along those lines. In literature, and even in music, they have been taught how to search out and enjoy beauty and character, but such training has stopped short of the graphic arts. Here the question of character never arises, and beauty is interpreted only as a smug sort of prettiness. Should we look at pictures only for the same reason that we eat candy or smell flowers? There is a deeper sort of beauty that is inextricably intertwined with character, and lies far away from mere prettiness, and this we know how to recognize in "King Lear" and the great symphonies of Beethoven. There are universal underlying laws, not rules, of art expression, and it is well to learn to recognize them in different manifestations. If in literature and music, why not in painting, sculpture and architecture?

* * *

The African mentioned above, a skillful craftsman, fashioned an image in wood, carefully formed, well designed, knowingly polished, and altogether grotesque. Perhaps it should be dismissed as not beautiful and consequently inartistic. Then should we discard as inartistic the gargoyles on the Gothic cathedrals of Europe because they are not beautiful, though for some strange reason we have been told that they were art, and have accepted the statement? This statement, if true in Europe, if it is a deep enough truth should also hold good for Africa, and it will not take much thinking to enable one who enjoys the French gargoyles to take pleasure in the curious African idol.

In a current exhibition it is quite possible that the beauty lies more than skin deep. Our definitions of art are broader than they used to be. There are more possibilities open to the painter than there were fifty years ago. It should not be said that we failed to appreciate a fine work of art, because it did not have a superficial sort of surface beauty. If every woman were supremely beautiful, how welcome the sight of an ugly one would be! Under such circumstances ugliness would be considered a virtue; it would be such a relief from monotony.

The truly beautiful picture is as good and as beautiful as ever, but it no longer monopolizes the field of art, and indeed never did in the best periods of art. To discover unsuspected beauties is a more worthwhile activity than to lull oneself to sleep in baths of cloying prettiness.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.


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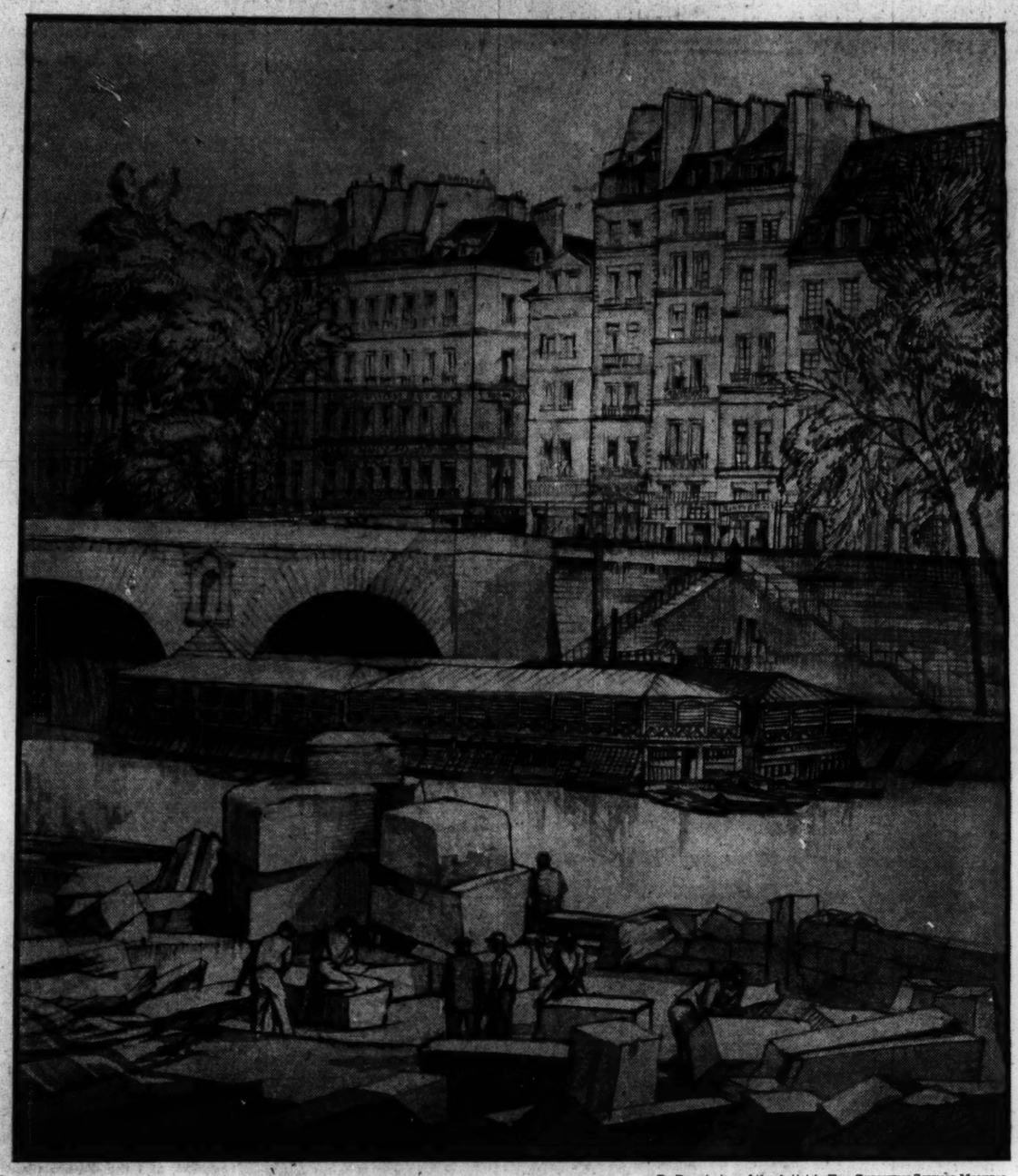

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*Le Pont Marie, Paris: From a Pen and Wash Drawing by A. Michael Fletcher*

## Weather-Wise

Brooks run to cover, every pond is glassed;
No barnyard prophet points a favoring sign;
Roads, by white magic, vanish, and the last
Fence post is gone that marked a boundary line.
Snug-housed and weather-wise, it's time we put
Some trust in rafters that were built to bear.
Let snow be hard and glittering underfoot,
It lies no deeper here than anywhere.
Since very near a hundred winters kept
Our chimney smoking, let the green wood hiss.
Many a farm has comfortably slept
Through stormy nights as bitter cold as this,
Proving that patience which was native here
When the first cornstalk showed a golden ear.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

## On the Way to Oldtown

The long fringes fell over her great, dark eyes, as a flower shuts itself, and she was soon asleep. The boy sat watching her awhile, feeling soothed by the calm, soft sunshine, and listening to the thousand sweet lullaby-notes which nature is humming to herself, while about her great world-housework, in a calm October morning. The locusts and katydids grated a drowsy, continuous note to each other from every tree and bush; and from a neighboring thicket a lively-minded catbird was giving original variations and imitations of all sorts of bird voices and warblings; while from behind the tangled thicket which fringed its banks came the prattle of a hidden river, whose bright brown waters were gossiping, in a pleasant, constant chatter, with the many-colored stones on the bottom; and when the light breezes wandered hither and thither, as your idle breezes always will be doing, they made little tides and swishes of sound among the pine-trees, like the rising and falling of sunny waters on the sea-shore.

Altogether, it was not long before Harry's upright watch over his sister subsided into a droop upon one elbow, and finally the little curly head went suddenly down on to his sister's shoulder; and then they were fast asleep,—as nice a little pair of babes in the wood as ever the robins could cover up. They did not awake till it was almost noon. The sun was shining warm and cloudless, and every bit of dew had long been dried; and Tina, in refreshed spirits, proposed that they should explore the wonders of the pasture-lot,—especially that they should find out where the river was whose waters they heard gurgling behind the leafy wall of wild vines.

"We can leave our basket here in our little house, Hensel. See, I set it in here, way, way in among the pine-trees; and that's my little green closet."

So the children began picking their way through the thicket guided by the sound of the water.

"O Tina!" said the boy; "look there, over your head!"

The object pointed out was a bough of a wild grape-vine heavily laden with ripe purple grapes.

"O, wild grapes!" said Tina. "Harry, do get them!"

Harry soon pulled the bough down within reach, and the children began helping themselves.

"I'm going to take an apronful up to the tree, and put it into our closet," said Tina; "and we shall have a nice store there."

"But, Tina, we can't live there on the rock," said the boy; "we must walk on and get to Oldtown some time."

"O, well, we have the whole long, long day for it," said the girl, "and we may as well have a good time now; so, when I've put up these grapes, we'll see where the river is."

A little scrambling and tearing through vines soon brought the children down to the banks of a broad, rather shallow river, whose waters were of that lustrous yellow-brown which makes every stone gleam up from the bottom in mellow colors, like the tints through the varnish of an old picture. The banks were a rampart of shrubbery and trees hung with drapery of wild vines, now in the brilliancy of autumnal coloring. . . . Here and there, a swamp-maple seemed all one crimson flame; while greener shrubbery and trees, yet untouched by frosts, rose up around it, as if purposely to give background and relief to so much color. The rippling surface of the waters, as they dashed here and there over the stones, gave back colored flashes from the red, yellow, crimson, purple, and green of the banks; while ever and anon little bright leaves came sailing down the stream, all moist and brilliant like so many floating gems. The children clapped their hands, and began, with sticks, fishing them towards the shore. "These are our little boats," they said.—From "Oldtown Folks," by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

A DRAWING may be said to pass beyond the merely illustrative or topographical interest when, though still retaining the literal realism of a scene as it presents itself to the eye, it conveys also some inner significance; as, for example, the sense of the dignity of human toil which is expressed in Mr. A. Michael Fletcher's pen and wash drawing, Le Pont Marie, Paris.

The scene is a familiar Seine-side one. Men are at work upon great blocks of masonry, brought from the demolition of some old building, cutting and refacing them for fresh use. In this activity the sympathetic eye of the artist has found significant relationship between the men and the material in which they work. The sturdy, vigorous drawing of their bodies proclaims, not a timid subservience to their task, but a bold alliance with the primitive nature of the stone. It is as if they were aware, as indeed they may well have been, that what they are engaged upon is no mean drudgery, but an active share in winning from the simple strength of the stone a new lease of usefulness. They are not puppet-figures, but artificers taking their part in some compelling scheme of things.

Meanwhile, the river flows on smoothly past the latticed riverhouses where women come to wash their linen. The tall façades of the buildings above impress by their weight of detail, drawn with sensitive line; and here again the artist has expressed something more than the obvious facts of the scene. By leading our eyes from the crude blocks of masonry in the foreground, through the expansive surfaces of the bridge in the middle distance, to the array of buildings above, he has given us a sense of architecture's kinship with the ponderous masses of stone, of order rising out of chaos. That is why the drawing has a compositional appeal which well repays study. The trees are drawn, with a delightful pencil-quality, in a simple, stylish manner which well expresses their delicate rhythmic grace, and provides a welcome contrast to the severity of lines in the rest of the picture.

Mr. Michael Fletcher, who is assistant director of the Birmingham (England) Central School of Art, finds much of his subject matter in scenes such as this, in Paris, and in the villages and market towns of England with their romantic old architecture. His early training was at the York and Leeds schools of art, and he passed through the five schools of the Royal College of Art, Kensington, studying architecture, design, painting, sculpture and etching. He is a member of the Chelsea Arts Club, and an exhibitor at the New English, Royal Academy, Senefelder Club, and principal English provincial exhibitions.

## Chinese Shawl

This shawl holds all the colors of
earth and of heaven—
Gold of the sun,
Green of the fields,
Sea-blue and sky-blue,
A pale mist of violets in the twilight—
And is bordered
With the black fringe
Of night.

—From "Horns in Velvet," by JOAN RAMSAY. (New York: Harbor Press.)

## Bracken

It is difficult to appreciate the full beauty of bracken until one has seen it growing in different places in spring and autumn. In May it looks its loveliest on the Yorkshire moors, and one must surely see it growing there to realize the vivid feeling of spring which its indescribably tender greenness brings. Go over these moors in April, and they will be covered for mile after mile with the woody growth of dried heather. As far as the eye can see no brighter color relieves these wide, open stretches of brown, shading almost to black beneath a stormy sky. Lovely they often are, when sunset turns the brown to deep red, but somber always with the sadness of nature in winter.

But go to these moors again toward the middle of May, or even the end, for spring comes late in the north. The heather is brown still, with no sign of its coming bloom, but every little hollow and fold of the moor is vivid with newly grown bracken, and flowing over the darkness of the heather are streams and pools of its delicate green. No other background could better show its tender color, and far in the distance over the undulating moorland one can see the brilliant contrast of the green against the brown. To look at it closely brings no disappointment. Each little frond uncurls itself in complete and perfect beauty, protected at first by a covering of brightest copper hairs which yet seem to have a silvery sheen across them. Gradually these disappear as the frond unfolds its soft fresh tendrils. One wishes that its growth were such that the naked eye could watch its beautiful upspringing.

But when summer has gone and the bracken changes color, it is then one should see it against the green of the hills in Wales, where the mountains slope down to the sea. Go on an evening in autumn up one of the long valleys near Cader Idris. Its narrow depths are already shadowed and dark, but for a few vital moments the steep bracken-clad sides have caught and kept the evanescent, transforming glow of sunset. In the daytime the bracken is beautiful, a rich burnt sienna color, thrown into sharp relief by the green of the springy sheep grass. But now it is wonderful far beyond this, for it glows to a deep orange, from orange to red, and then to a luminous brightness which is almost rose, while the slate-colored shale, which has poured down the slopes from the crest of the ridges, deepens to shades of purple, flooding them with a glory of color which lingers till the sun has gone, and then vanishes suddenly like a garment dropped from the shoulders of the hills.

In all seasons it is beautiful, and in Wales at least it is not left to decay. A few weeks of golden glory, and then it is cut by scythe, raked into pooks like hay, and garnered for litter. And the hills must wait through the winter until spring before they are clothed with this wonderful covering again

## „Reichlich Beschäftigung"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MARY BAKER EDDY, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gibt im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" in wahrer Erkenntnis das Heilmittel für die das Bewußtsein der Menschheit trübende Unrast, Not, Angst, Furcht und Unwissenheit klar an. Wie zu allen Zeiten kommt auch heute jedem das notwendige befreiende Verständnis, wenn er zu dem Posaunenruf der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Wahrheit erwacht und in Erkenntnis der geistigen Bedeutung dieser Offenbarung sofort beginnt, täglich so viel von der Wahrheit anzuwenden, wie er versteht.

Diesen Neu-erwachten erfüllt ein großes Verlangen nach mehr Verständnis. Er vertieft sich in die Schriften der Mrs. Eddy, wendet sich vielleicht außerdem den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften zu und findet in einem Aufsatz neue Anschauungen entfaltet. Ferner liest er die im *Christian Science Journal* und im *Christian Science Sentinel* veröffentlichten Zeugnisse über körperliche Heilungen. Dann besucht er die Gottesdienste und die Mittwoch-abend-Zeugnisversammlungen und hört mit Freuden von der der leidenden, leidtragenden Menschheit zuteil gewordenen Befreiung und Heilung. Eine weitere Quelle der Freudigkeit bietet sich ihm, wenn er sich in einem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lesezimmer von einer Fülle guter Dinge umgeben findet; denn alles, was es dort zu lesen gibt, lenkt sein Denken auf Gott, das Gute, hin.

Früher oder später wird dieser Neuling zum erstenmal einen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Vortrag hören. Dann geschieht vielleicht das Wunderbare, daß er entdeckt, daß er von einem womöglich jahrelangen Leiden geheilt worden ist. Viele sind geheilt worden, nicht nur körperlich, sondern auch von Sünde, Leid, Reue und anderen Übeln, als sie einem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Gottesdienst oder einem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Vortrag beiwohnten. Manche sehen diese Heilungen als wunderbar an; aber sie sind die Folge des geänderten Gesichtspunkts, den der Zuhörer durch Annahme der verständnisvoll dargelegten geistigen Wahrheiten unvermeidlich einnimmt.

Heutzutage, wo der Irrtum Arbeitslosigkeit eine Prüfung für die Menschen ist, finden viele, daß Mrs. Eddy ein einfaches Heilmittel für die ganze Lage gibt. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 118) schreibt sie: „Fürchtet euch nicht; der Kampf mit sich selber ist gewaltig. Er gibt einem reichlich Beschäftigung, und das göttliche Prinzip wirkt mit euch,—und Gehorsam krönt die unablässige Anstrengung mit ewigem Sieg". Aus diesen Worten geht klar hervor, daß der Mensch immer selber etwas für sich zu tun hat, um wahre Segnungen zu erlangen. Viele in den Evangelien berichtete Fälle des Wirkens Jesu veranschaulichen dies. Zu dem Mann, der 38 Jahre lang krank gelegen war, sagte Jesus: „Stehe auf, nimm dein Bett und gehe hin!" und zum blinden Bartimäus: „Sei sehend!" Und beide gehorchten und wurden augenblicklich geheilt.

Zu Beginn des schon erwähnten Abschnitts sagt Mrs. Eddy: „Unwissenheit über sich selber, Eigenwille, Selbstgerechtigkeit, Begierde, Habsucht, Neid, Rache sind Feinde der Gnade, des Friedens und des Fortschritts; sie müssen tapfer bekämpft und überwunden werden, sonst entwurzeln sie alles Glück". Hier haben wir also das Heilmittel für Arbeitslosigkeit. Der erste Schritt ist die Erkenntnis der Unwahrheit des Glaubens, daß der Mensch eine Mischung aus Materialität und Geistigkeit sei. Diese Unwissenheit muß verdrängt werden durch das durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erlangte Verständnis, daß der Mensch geistig ist, wie es im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose ausdrücklich heißt, wo wir lesen, daß Gott, der Geist, den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis schuf. Der nächste Schritt ist die Unterordnung des menschlichen Willens unter den göttlichen, wodurch Selbstgerechtigkeit und alle anderen „Feinde der Gnade, des Friedens und des Fortschritts" zerstört werden. Dies ist offenbar eine angenehme Beschäftigung, lesen wir doch in der Bibel über Weisheit: „Ihre Wege sind liebliche Wege, und alle ihre Steige sind Friede".

Hier könnte eingewendet werden: Wie soll mir das helfen, eine bezahlte Beschäftigung zu finden? Rechtes Denken ist für den Arbeiter und den Arbeitgeber das Wichtigste bei dieser Tätigkeit. Es gibt viel nützliche und notwendige Arbeit zu tun. Wer mit frohem Sinn Höflichkeit, Freundlichkeit zeigt und sich bereit erklärt, jeden der Menschheit nützlichen Dienst zu leisten, beginnt jeden Tag mit dem Vertrauen auf seine wahre Fähigkeit zu geben, und Gott, das göttliche Prinzip des Seins des Menschen, führt, regiert und beschützt alle, die das Gute lieben und zum Ausdruck bringen.

Der Friede, der rechtes Denken begleitet, ist schon an sich Fortschritt und führt zu so vielen und verschiedenartigen Beschäftigungen, daß alle, die dieser in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstandenen Denktätigkeit folgen, ihre Tage mit freudigen Gelegenheiten, erhebenden Erlebnissen und lohnender Arbeit ausgefüllt finden sollten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## "Plenty of employment"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, with true insight clearly indicates in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the remedy for the unrest, distress, anxiety, fear, and ignorance beclouding the consciousness of humanity. At the present time, as in all times, the necessary liberating understanding comes to each one as he awakes to the bugle call of the truth, revealed in Christian Science, and, discerning the spiritual import of this revelation, he starts at once to put into daily practice as much of the truth as he understands.

To this newly awakened one comes a great desire for further understanding, and besides studying Mrs. Eddy's writings he turns, maybe, to the Christian Science periodicals, and finds in some editorial or article new views unfolded; and he reads the testimonies of physical healing, as recorded in *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel*. Then he attends the church services and the Wednesday testimony meetings, and joyously he hears of the relief and healing that have come to suffering, sorrowing humanity. A further source of happiness comes to him as he finds himself in a Christian Science Reading Room, surrounded with a feast of good things; for whatever he finds there to read turns his thought to God, good.

Sooner or later this beginner will find himself listening for the first time to a Christian Science lecture; then, perhaps, a wonderful thing occurs: he becomes conscious that he has been healed of a physical difficulty from which he has been suffering, it may be, for years. Many are the instances not only of physical healing, but of the healing of sin, sorrow, remorse, and other ills, which come to individuals as a result of attending a Christian Science service or a Christian Science lecture. These healings are regarded by some as miraculous, but they are due to the listener's altered point of view, which inevitably comes from acceptance of the spiritual truths that have been given out understandingly.

In these days when humanity is being tested with the error known as unemployment, many are finding that Mrs. Eddy gives a simple remedy, which covers the whole situation. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118) she says, "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory." These words make it clear that in order to gain true blessings there is always something the individual needs to do for himself. In the Gospels many instances of Jesus' work, illustrating this fact, are recorded. To the man who had an infirmity for thirty-eight years Jesus said, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk;" and to blind Bartimæus, "Receive thy sight;" and as each obeyed, he was immediately healed.

In the earlier part of the aforementioned paragraph Mrs. Eddy says, "Self-ignorance, self-will, self-righteousness, lust, covetousness, envy, revenge, are foes to grace, peace, and progress; they must be met manfully and overcome, or they will uproot all happiness." Here, then, is the remedy for unemployment. The first step is to recognize the falsity of the belief that man is a mixture of materiality and spirituality; and this ignorance must be replaced by the understanding, gained through Christian Science, that man is spiritual, as clearly stated in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read that God, Spirit, made man in His own image and likeness. The next step is to surrender human will to the divine. This destroys self-righteousness and all other "foes to grace, peace, and progress." This is surely a pleasant occupation, for as the Scripture declares of understanding, "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

But some might say, How is this going to help me to find remunerative employment? Right thinking is the important factor in this activity, for both employed and employer. There is much useful and necessary work waiting to be done. One who, with a gracious spirit, expresses courtesy, kindness, willingness to undertake to do any service that may be useful to mankind, goes forward every day confident in his true ability to give; and God, the divine Principle of man's being, guides, governs, and protects all who love and express good.

The peace that comes through right thinking is of itself progress, and leads to employment of such wide and varied kinds that those who follow out this mental activity, as understood in Christian Science, should find their days filled with joyous opportunities, uplifting experiences, and remunerative work.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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# STOCKS STILL CRAWL ALONG BOTTOM LEVEL

## General Tone Is Steady and Trading Slow as Usual

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP) — The stock market continued to crawl along the bottom of the trading range of the last two months today.

Prices dipped a little in the early dealings, but showed no signs of breaking through the resistance levels of October and November, and developed a steadier tone in the last hour.

Net changes at the finish were mostly of inconsequential proportions, with some of the leaders showing fractional gains. The closing tone was steady. The turnover for the two-hour session approximated 400,000 shares.

Along with the imponderable war debt situation, legislative uncertainties began to loom large, with Congress slated to convene on Monday. Traders, therefore, were still content to let the securities markets drift.

Sentiment in Wall Street, as gauged by brokerage comment, appeared to have taken a slight change for the better in the last day or two, but caution was still the keynote.

Reduced estimates of the Argentine wheat crop were stressed in some quarters as throwing a somewhat more cheerful light on the wheat market, but rumors of the formation of a bull pool were widely discredited.

The weekly freight car loadings report was distorted by the Thanksgiving Day holiday, but the drop of 81,969 cars from the previous week was a little smaller than in the like week of last year. As a result, the total was only 11.6 per cent under last year, the smallest divergence of the year.

### Small Net Changes

Case closed ¾ of a point higher, after registering a loss of about a point earlier. Johns-Manville was off a major fraction at the finish, and there was some further selling of the amusement stocks, with Loew's down about a point and Radio a fraction. Paramount was turned over in some volume at 1⅝, yesterday's final price.

North American virtually regained an early loss of 1 point. Union Pacific was firm throughout, and closed with a gain of ¾. American Telephone and Westinghouse Electric finished ½ point higher and U. S. Steel up ¼.

In commodities, bar silver sank ⅛ to another new low at 24⅞ cents an ounce, and cotton eased, closing 30 to 55 cents a bale lower.

Foreign exchanges were again depressed. The pound sterling dropped 1¾ cents to $3.18⅞ for cables. The Canadian dollar sagged ⅜ of a cent, and the European gold currencies eased a trifle.

### Bond Market Quiet

Activity in the bond market continued at a low ebb today, and price changes generally were without any great significance.

While best-grade investment issues held around top prices for the year, there was no rush to accumulate them. On the other hand, secondary rail liens and some utilities showed signs of slipping.

Fractional improvement was registered by some loans of American Telephone, Cincinnati Gas, Duquesne Light, Lautaro Nitrate, Pacific Gas, Phillips Petroleum, Sinclair Oil, Texas Corp., U. S. Rubber and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Bonds of Warner Bros. were heavy, as were those of International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, American & Foreign Power, Dodge Bros. and Armour & Co.

Among railway liens that were inclined to drift were some of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Erie, Chicago & North Western, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Southern Pacific and Frisco.

Foreign obligations improved moderately. The non-callable French 7½s duplicated their 1932 high at 124¼, while Italian 7s sold at 98½, or within a fraction of their year's top. Bonds of Great Britain, Belgium, Argentina and Japan steadied. The Germans were slightly uneasy.

Most of the United States Government section firmed. Liberty Loan 3½s and two of the Treasury issues advanced fractionally to new highs for the year.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

**Closing Prices**

| 1932 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. Dec. 3 | Net Chg. Dec. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9½ | 1⅝ | | Adams Express | 400 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | -⅛ | |
| 113½ | 30⅞ | .3 | Air Reduction | 1100 | 82¾ | 81¾ | 82¼ | -½ | |
| 16⅝ | 7¾ | .80 | Alaska-Juneau | 3400 | 14½ | 14 | 14¼ | -⅛ | |
| 4 | 2 | .. | Albany PW Pap | 100 | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | | |
| 3⅝ | ⅝ | .. | Allegheny Corp | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | | |
| 8¼ | ¾ | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | | |
| 88½ | 42½ | 6‡ | Allied Chem | 4100 | 71¾ | 70⅝ | 71 | -⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 4 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 400 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | -⅛ | |
| 15½ | 3½ | .. | Am Ag Ch Del | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | -⅛ | |
| 73⅞ | 29⅝ | 4 | Am Can | 5100 | 49¾ | 48¾ | 49⅛ | -⅝ | |
| 17 | 3½ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 100 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -⅛ | |
| 9 | 1½ | .. | Am Chain | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | | |
| 37⅝ | 18 | 31 | Am Chicle | 100 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | | |
| 27 | 11 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 2100 | 20¼ | 19¼ | 20½ | .20 | |
| 15 | 2 | .. | Am & For Pow | 3100 | 6½ | 6 | 6⅛ | | |
| 13½ | 8 | .. | Am & For Pow 7 | 200 | 10¼ | 9¼ | 10 | -10¼ | |
| 21⅝ | 6¾ | 2 | Am Ice | 1100 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | -⅝ | |
| 12 | 2¼ | .. | Am International | 1100 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | -⅛ | |
| 25½ | 10 | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 100 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | -13 | |
| 27¼ | 5½ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 3100 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | -13 | |
| 27¼ | 3 | .. | Am Smelt&R 2pf | 100 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | | |
| 85 | 22 | .. | Am Smelt & R pf | 200 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | | |
| 36⅜ | 20 | 2½‡ | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | -22½ | |
| 90 | 45 | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 82 | 82 | 82 | | |
| 137⅝ | 70¼ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 7100 | 102⅝ | 101½ | 102⅜ | -102½ | |
| 70 | 10⅛ | .. | Am Type F pf | 20 | 13 | 13 | 13 | | |
| 39½ | 11 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 1700 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16½ | 17 | |
| 75 | 26 | 6 | Am Wat pf 6 | 200 | 53 | 52 | 52 | | |
| 10 | 1⅝ | .. | Am Woolen | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | -4¼ | |
| 67⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 19⅜ | 3 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 3400 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | -8¾ | |
| 45½ | 31½ | .. | Armour Il pf | 400 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | -6¾ | |
| 11 | 3 | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 1100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | -5 | |
| 94 | 17⅞ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 4100 | 37⅛ | 36 | 36¾ | -36¾ | |
| 40 | 8¾ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 400 | 17 | 16 | 16 | -17½ | |
| 21⅞ | 8⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 2100 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15½ | -15⅜ | |
| 151⅞ | 28 | 4‡ | Auburn Auto | 3700 | 40½ | 39½ | 40½ | 40 | |
| 7⅝ | 1½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1400 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -5⅞ | |
| | | | —B— | | | | | | |
| 12 | 2 | .. | Baldwin Loco | 400 | 5 | 5 | 5 | -5 | |
| 35 | 8 | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 60 | 15 | 15 | 15 | -15 | |
| 21⅜ | 3¾ | .80 | Balt & Ohio | 3100 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8½ | -8⅞ | |
| 41½ | 6 | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 400 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | -10⅝ | |
| 35⅞ | 4½ | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | |
| 7 | 3⅜ | .. | Barnsdall A | 100 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -4¼ | |
| 43½ | 13 | .. | Beatrice Cream | 100 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | -11¾ | |
| 67⅜ | 11⅜ | 4.09 | Belg Nat Rys ppf | 100 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | | |
| 18⅜ | 4½ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 2100 | 9¾ | 9 | 9¼ | -9¼ | |
| 24⅞ | 5⅜ | .. | Best & Co | 100 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | -10⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 7¼ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 1700 | 15¼ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15 | |
| 74 | 16¼ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 32 | |
| 22¼ | 4⅞ | .. | Bohn Alum & Br | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 43¼ | 20 | 2 | Borden | 3300 | 23 | 22¼ | 22⅝ | -22⅞ | |
| 14¼ | ⅞ | .. | Borg Warner | 1200 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | -7⅛ | |
| 90 | 4 | .. | Boston & Maine | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | -5 | |
| 11⅜ | 3¼ | .. | Briggs Mfg | 1100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | -4¾ | |
| 50½ | 11⅛ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 2700 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20¼ | -20⅛ | |
| 78⅜ | 31½ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 30 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| 89⅛ | 46 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 400 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | | |
| 2⅛ | ½ | .. | Bruns Terminal | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | | |
| 7¼ | 1½ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | | |
| 10⅛ | 2½ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | -3⅞ | |
| 3½ | ½ | .. | Budd Mfg | 400 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | -1⅝ | |
| 4½ | ⅝ | .. | Budd Wheel | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | | |
| 13¼ | 6¼ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 1100 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | -7⅛ | |
| 21⅜ | 3¼ | .. | Bush Terminal | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | -4 | |
| 65 | 7¼ | 7 | Bush Term deb | 40 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | -9¾ | |
| 24⅞ | 7 | .. | Byers | 1400 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | -12½ | |
| | | | —C— | | | | | | |
| 19 | 4¼ | .. | Calif Packing | 200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | -8⅝ | |
| 9¼ | 2½ | .. | Campbell Wy&C | 100 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | | |
| 18 | 6 | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 400 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -10⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 7¼ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 1200 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | -12½ | |
| 65⅞ | 16⅜ | .. | Case Thrash | 10000 | 37⅜ | 35½ | 37 | -36⅞ | |
| 75 | 30 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 10 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | | |
| 6¼ | 2⅜ | .. | Century Ribbon | 200 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | | |
| 11½ | 3½ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 700 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -6½ | |
| 20¾ | 4 | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 800 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | -13⅞ | |
| 31½ | 9¾ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 3500 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23¼ | -23½ | |
| 5⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Chic & Gt West | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | | |
| 4½ | ¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 800 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | -1⅞ | |
| 15½ | 2½ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | -8 | |
| 8 | 1⅛ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 500 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | -2⅝ | |
| 14½ | 2 | .. | Chi & N'western | 300 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | -4⅝ | |
| 16⅜ | 1½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | -4½ | |
| 6⅜ | 1 | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | -3¼ | |
| 24½ | 2 | .. | Chi RI&P 6% | 100 | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 5¼ | -5⅛ | |
| 27½ | 4¼ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% | 100 | 7 | 6¼ | 6¼ | -6⅜ | |
| 14 | 6½ | 2 | Chi Yellow Cab | 20 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | -7½ | |
| 21¼ | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 4000 | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | -14½ | |
| 28½ | 11 | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 200 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | 12 | |
| 2⅛ | ¼ | .. | City Stores | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | -¾ | |
| 31½ | 11 | 1 | Colgate-Palm-P | 400 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | -11¾ | |
| 10⅞ | 2¾ | .. | Collins & Aikman | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 21 | 4¼ | 1 | Columbia Gas | 8500 | 12 | 11⅜ | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 79⅞ | 40 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 400 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 61 | |
| 41⅞ | 13½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 200 | 23 | 23 | 23 | -23½ | |
| 11 | 3⅞ | .. | Comm Credit | 200 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | -4⅜ | |
| 28 | 11⅜ | 3 | Comm Cred A | 300 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | -24⅝ | |
| 27⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 200 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 13⅜ | 3½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 200 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 9⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Comwlth & So | 3000 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2½ | -2⅝ | |
| 68½ | 27⅞ | 6 | Conwlth & S 6pf | 700 | 42¾ | 41 | 41 | -42½ | |
| 12¼ | 6½ | .60 | Congoleum Nairn | 200 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | -8⅛ | |
| 11¾ | 2¾ | .. | Consol Film I pf | 200 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | | |
| 68⅜ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 9900 | 54⅜ | 54 | 54⅛ | -54¼ | |
| 9 | 4 | .. | Consol Oil | 300 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | -5⅜ | |
| 11 | 2⅞ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 1⅜ | ¼ | .. | Consol Textile | 200 | ½ | ½ | ½ | -½ | |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Cont Baking B | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | -¾ | |
| 47¾ | 24⅞ | 6 | Cont Baking pf | 300 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 | 40 | |
| 41 | 17⅜ | 2 | Cont Can | 1200 | 34 | 33⅜ | 33¾ | 34 | |
| 8½ | 3 | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | -4½ | |
| 25¼ | 6¾ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 300 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | -13⅞ | |
| 5¾ | ⅝ | .. | Cont Motors | 500 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | -1¾ | |
| 9¾ | 3⅜ | .. | Cont Oil | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | -5½ | |
| 55¾ | 24¾ | 3 | Cont Products | 1000 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | |
| 7¾ | 1½ | .. | Coty | 200 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | | |
| 7½ | 2¼ | .. | Crosley Radio | 300 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | |
| 23⅞ | 7⅞ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 500 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21⅞ | -21½ | |
| 30½ | 17¾ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 100 | 26½ | 24½ | 24½ | -26⅜ | |
| 2½ | ⅛ | .. | Cuba Cane | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 26 | 5 | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 50 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |
| 31 | 7 | .. | Curtis Publishing | 200 | 11 | 11 | 11 | -11½ | |
| 88 | 47 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 200 | 59 | 52 | 52 | | |
| 3000 | | | Curtiss-Wright | 3000 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | -1½ | |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | -2⅝ | |
| | | | —D— | | | | | | |
| 9¼ | 1 | .. | Davison Chem | 200 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | -3⅝ | |
| 15½ | 6¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | -8 | |
| 48⅛ | 8½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 7800 | 23 | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | -23 | |
| 26 | 20½ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 100 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | | |
| 18⅝ | 5 | .75 | Douglas A | 400 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | -9½ | |
| 59⅜ | 22 | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 9000 | 33⅜ | 33¼ | 33½ | -35¼ | |
| 105½ | 80⅜ | 6 | du Pont deb | 200 | 100½ | 100½ | 100⅝ | | |
| | | | —E— | | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 35¼ | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 1200 | 49⅞ | 48⅝ | 49⅞ | -49½ | |
| 9⅞ | 3 | .. | Eaton Axle & Sp | 300 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 32⅜ | 8½ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 2000 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16½ | -16½ | |
| 16 | 2⅜ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 2000 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | -6¼ | |
| 64 | 10⅜ | .7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 1000 | 19 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | -19½ | |
| 55½ | 8⅞ | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 800 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 17 | |
| 87 | 18 | 5½ | Engineers PS ww | 400 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | | |
| 11⅜ | 2 | .. | Erie RR | 500 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | -5⅜ | |
| 15⅛ | 2⅜ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -6⅛ | |
| 7¼ | 2 | 2e | Eureka Vacuum | 200 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | -4⅞ | |
| 11⅜ | 9¾ | ¼ | Exchange Buffet | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | |
| | | | —F— | | | | | | |
| 6⅛ | 2 | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 500 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¼ | |
| 47⅜ | 10⅝ | .. | Fairbanks M pf | 50 | 11¾ | 10 | 10 | | |
| 15⅜ | 6½ | .60 | Fed Dept Stores | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |
| 2⅜ | ½ | .. | Fed Screw W | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | | |
| 10⅜ | 3 | .. | Fed Water Serv | 400 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 27⅜ | 6 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 700 | 18¼ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 18¼ | |
| 18⅞ | 10½ | 1 | Firestone T&R | 400 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | 13½ | |
| 68 | 45 | 5 | Firestone T&R pf | 800 | 63½ | 62¾ | 63 | 63 | |
| 64½ | 35 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 300 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 | 49⅜ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 500 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | | |
| 8¼ | 2 | .. | Follansbee B | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 | |
| 15⅞ | 3 | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 600 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| 22⅜ | 10¼ | 1.20 | Fourth Nat Inv | 100 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18½ | |
| 5⅞ | 1 | .. | Fox Film A | 300 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅞ | |
| 28⅝ | 10 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 1600 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| | | | —G— | | | | | | |
| 35¾ | 9½ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 1700 | 15⅝ | 14⅞ | 15⅜ | 15 | |
| 19⅝ | 10½ | 2 | Gen Baking | 800 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12¼ | |
| 5 | ⅝ | .. | Gen Bronze | 100 | 2¼ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | | |
| 28½ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 4400 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 40½ | 10⅝ | 2 | Gen Foods | 2400 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 300 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | | |
| 30 | 8¼ | 7 | Gen Gas & E 7% A | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 15 | |
| 48½ | 28 | 3 | Gen Mills | 500 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39¼ | |
| 24⅝ | 7⅝ | 1 | Gen Motors | 3700 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | |
| 87¼ | 56¼ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | | |
| 9 | 4 | .. | Gen Out Ad A | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| 14 | 2½ | .. | Gen Print Ink | 30 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 5 | |
| 2¼ | ¼ | .. | Gen Realty | 800 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 16⅜ | 5 | .. | Gen Ry pf ww | 200 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | |
| 15⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | Gen Refractories | 300 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ | |
| 24¼ | 10⅜ | 1 | Gillette Saf Ror | 1700 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | 17 | |
| 31 | 7⅞ | .. | Gimbel Bros pf | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7½ | |
| 10⅝ | 3½ | .. | Glidden | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 76 | 35 | 7 | Glidden pf | 30 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| 20⅝ | 8¼ | 1.80 | Gold Dust | 900 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | |
| 12⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Goodrich | 500 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 5 | |
| 29¾ | 5½ | .. | Goodyear | 800 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | |
| 7¾ | 2¼ | 7 | Goodyear 1pf | 100 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| 8⅝ | 1 | .. | Graham Paige | 700 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 37⅛ | 23⅜ | .. | Granby | 300 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | .. | Grand Union | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5½ | |
| 25 | 5½ | .. | Great Nor pf | 1200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 9 | |
| 13¼ | 5 | .. | Great Nor Ore | 300 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 12 | 3⅜ | .. | Great West Sug | 600 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6¾ | |
| 2¾ | ½ | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | —H— | | | | | | |
| 18 | 7 | .. | Harbison Walker | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | | |
| 3½ | ⅛ | .. | Hayes Body | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | | |
| 10⅜ | 3 | .. | Hollander | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 5⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | Houston Oil new | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 57½ | 42¾ | 4.20 | Household Fin pf | 100 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | | |
| 16½ | 5 | .40 | Howe Sound | 300 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¾ | |
| 30⅜ | 8 | 2½ | Hudson & Man | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | | |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | .. | Hudson Motor | 500 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| 8⅜ | 1½ | .. | Hupp Motors | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | | |
| | | | —I— | | | | | | |
| 24⅞ | 4¾ | .. | Ill Central | 300 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | |
| 2¾ | 1 | .. | Indian Refining | 400 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 40 | 7½ | 2 | Indus Rayon | 200 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 22 | |
| 44⅞ | 14⅝ | 2 | Ingersoll-Rand | 100 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 23¾ | |
| 27⅞ | 10 | .. | Inland Steel | 300 | 14 | 14 | 14 | | |
| 7⅝ | ⅜ | .. | Inspiration Con | 1300 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | | |
| 8½ | 3¼ | .. | Insuranshare Del | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 14⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 800 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 2½ | ¾ | .. | Interco Rub | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | | |
| 117 | 52½ | 6‡ | Int Business M | 800 | 79 | 78 | 79 | 79 | |
| 5½ | 1¼ | .20 | Int Carriers | 300 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ | |
| 3⅞ | ½ | .. | Int Combustion | 200 | ½ | ½ | ½ | | |
| 34½ | 10⅜ | 1.20 | Int Harvester | 1900 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | 20½ | |
| 11⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Int Hydrosleo | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | |
| 12½ | 3½ | .. | Int Nickel | 1500 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ | |
| 12 | 1⅜ | .. | Int Paper 7% | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| 2 | ¾ | .. | Int Pap&Pow B | 200 | ½ | ½ | ½ | | |
| 1½ | ¾ | .. | Int Pap&Pow C | 400 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | | |
| 12⅜ | 2 | .. | Int Pap&Pow pf | 500 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| 15¼ | 2⅝ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 6800 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 8½ | |
| | | | —J— | | | | | | |
| 33⅜ | 10 | .. | Johns Manville | 2000 | 18½ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 19¾ | |
| 99¾ | 45 | 7 | Johns Man pf | 50 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| | | | —K— | | | | | | |
| 25½ | 8 | 3 | Kan C & So pf | 300 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | | |
| 7½ | 3½ | .. | Kaufmann D St | 100 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | -3⅜ | |
| 14½ | 6¾ | .. | Kayser (J) & Co | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | -8½ | |
| 4½ | ½ | .. | Kelsey Hayes W | 1700 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | -⅝ | |
| 19¼ | 4⅞ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 700 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | -9⅝ | |
| 19 | 6⅝ | 1 | Kresge | 400 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | -10½ | |
| 8⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Kreuger & Toll | 700 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | -¾ | |
| 18⅝ | 10 | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 700 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 14 | -14 | |
| | | | —L— | | | | | | |
| 75 | 42½ | .87½ | Lehigh P Cem pf | 10 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | | |
| 29¼ | 8 | .. | Lehigh Val RR | 300 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -11 | |
| 51⅛ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 400 | 39⅛ | 39¼ | 39⅛ | -39½ | |
| 21 | 14 | 1½ | Lily Tulip Cup | 100 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | -19⅞ | |
| 11 | 6½ | .80 | Link-Belt | 200 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | |
| 22 | 9 | .. | Liquid Carbonic | 200 | 14 | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | -14¼ | |
| 37⅝ | 13⅛ | 4‡ | Loew's Inc | 2000 | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 21⅜ | -21⅞ | |
| | 1⅞ | .. | Loft Inc | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | -3⅞ | |
| 38⅜ | 16⅛ | 2 | Loose-Wiles Biso | 200 | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 21¼ | -21⅜ | |
| 38¼ | 7½ | .. | Louisville & N | 300 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 17 | |
| | | | —M— | | | | | | |
| 21 | 10 | 2 | McCall Corp | 200 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | | |
| 21¼ | 13 | 1¼ | McIntyre Poren | 400 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | -19⅝ | |
| 62¼ | 26 | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 1300 | 41 | 40⅛ | 41 | -41¼ | |
| | ⅝ | .. | McLellan Stores | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | -1 | |
| 60⅛ | 17 | 2 | Macy (RH) & Co | 300 | 31 | 30½ | 31 | 31 | |
| 13⅜ | 4½ | .50 | Magma Copper | 300 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | | |
| 3¼ | ½ | .. | Manati Sugar | 70 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | | |
| 44⅜ | 9 | .. | Man Elv gtd | 40 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | |
| 20⅝ | 3 | .. | Man Elv mg | 300 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 6½ | |
| 14⅜ | 6½ | .80 | Marine Mid | 300 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9¾ | |
| 3½ | ½ | .. | Marmon Motor | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | |
| 20⅞ | 9 | 1.50 | Mathieson Alkali | 200 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13½ | |
| 20 | 9½ | 1 | May Dept Stores | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12½ | |
| 10½ | 3 | .. | Maytag pf ww | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | |
| 13 | 1¼ | .. | Mo Kan & Tex | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 24 | 3½ | .. | Mo K&T pf | 200 | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | 13 | |
| 11 | 1½ | .. | Mo Pacific | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 26 | 2½ | .. | Mo Pacific pf | 700 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 14 | 5½ | .. | Mohawk Carpet | 600 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 30⅜ | 13⅜ | 1¼ | Monsanto Chem | 200 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| 18½ | 3½ | .. | Montgom Ward | 2700 | 12 | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 12 | |
| 13⅞ | 7 | 2 | Motor Products | 700 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 13⅜ | 2 | .. | Mullins Mfg | 200 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅞ | |
| 9⅞ | 3⅛ | 1.40 | Murray Body | 200 | 5¼ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| | | | —N— | | | | | | |
| 19¾ | 8 | 1 | Nash Motors | 400 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¾ | 12½ | |
| 46⅞ | 20½ | 2.80 | Nat Biscuit | 2600 | 35¾ | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 36 | |
| 18¾ | 6¼ | .. | Nat Cash Reg | 300 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | -8 | |
| 31⅜ | 14⅞ | 2 | Nat Dairy Prod | 2700 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 17¾ | |
| 20⅜ | 6⅝ | 1 | Nat Pow & Lt | 1200 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | |
| | ⅛ | .. | Nat Rys Mex 2pf | 300 | ½ | ½ | ½ | -½ | |
| 33⅞ | 13¼ | .50 | Nat Steel | 1800 | 17¾ | 17 | 17⅛ | 17¼ | |
| 10¼ | 2½ | .. | Nevada Cons Cop | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | | |
| 14½ | 4 | .. | NY Air Brake | 400 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | -7½ | |
| 36⅜ | 8¾ | .. | NY Central | 9700 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20¾ | |
| 15⅝ | 2 | .. | NY C & StL pf | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| 31⅝ | 6 | .. | NY NH & H | 1400 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | |
| 78⅜ | 12 | .. | NY NH & H pf | 700 | 27½ | 27 | 27¼ | 28 | |
| 23⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | NY Ont & W | 400 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | -7½ | |
| 109¼ | 90 | 7 | NY Steam 7% | 10 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 105 | |
| 21⅜ | 10¾ | 1.10e | Noranda M | 700 | 17½ | 16⅜ | 17 | 17⅝ | |
| 135 | 57 | 8 | Norfolk & West | 100 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 104 | |
| 43¼

# ARGENTINA MAY ASK EASING OF FOREIGN DEBTS

## Suggested Government Seek Reduction in Obligations From Creditors

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—American bankers who have offered bonds here for the Argentine Government are watching with interest the suggestions in that country that efforts be made to obtain easier terms on its foreign debts.

The Government has not yet made any such request, but yesterday it received a recommendation from its financial advisory committee that it immediately open negotiations with American, British and other creditors "to obtain a reduction in the amount of debt services under honorable conditions compatible with Argentine conditions."

A survey of the Argentine debt structure, just completed by Moody's, shows that Argentine payments approximate $3,100,000 monthly to meet its external debt service. Roughly, it is calculated that Argentine bonds privately held in Europe and the United States—roughly 45 per cent in England and a like amount here—total $500,000,000 at par value. Annual interest and sinking fund payments when the Argentine peso was at par of exchange, or 42.45 cents, required about 87,000,000 paper pesos. But with the paper peso now depreciated to 25.75 cents, about 144,000,000 are required.

For its external debt service, Argentina needs $22,500,000 annually for its bonds sold in America; £4,239,200 for its London issues; 863,620 francs for its French debt and 32,700 pesetas for its Spanish debt.

While the Argentine peso has shrunk considerably compared with the American dollar, it has benefited lately in terms of sterling. At par for sterling exchange, Argentina's annual debt cost for London requirements approximated $20,000,000. With sterling around $3.20, this charge now amounts to $73,500,000 in terms of American money.

Through rigid curtailment of imports, Argentina, in the first nine months of 1932, had a favorable trade balance of $103,000,000, compared with $42,000,000 for the full year 1931.

Nevertheless, Argentina, in making its foreign payments, has been obliged to surrender considerable gold. The Government's reserves of gold metal, as reported by Moody's, declined from $396,000,000 in January, 1931, to $248,000,000 in February of this year.

## LITTLE CHANGE IN YOUNGSTOWN STEEL ACTIVITY EXPECTED

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 3—Carnegie Steel Company activities in Mahoning and Shenango valleys are likely to show little change the coming week, with ingot output at 27 per cent of capacity, compared with 37 per cent in the like week of 1931. A slow rise in automobile steel buying is likely to be reflected in its operations the next few weeks, but little change in raw steel output is anticipated.

At least two blast furnaces and 12 or 13 of the 30 open hearth furnaces will be melting for Carnegie in the two valleys as the week starts, while one or two Bessemer plants may resume shortly. Its bar mills are holding at recent levels, while operations throughout Carnegie mills in the valley are being concentrated in four days a week as far as possible.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Company is likely to operate 20 of its 30 mills at the Farrell (Penna.) works, with current output unchanged. It also probably will operate four sheet mills at its Mercer works.

Approximately half the tinplate mills at Newcastle will continue operating, with output of plate for tinning still a strong spot on schedules of district steel producers.

## PULLMAN CO. HAS $863,903 DEFICIT IN TEN MONTHS

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Pullman Company, carrier subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., today reported an October decrease of $1,372,442 from October, 1931, in gross revenues from transportation operations.

The October gross was $3,126,959 as compared with $4,499,401 in 1931. The net deficit after taxes was $273,110 as compared with a deficit of $282,976 in 1931.

The report showed a big impairment in the 10-month net after taxes for the current year, a deficit of $863,903 for 1932 as compared with profits of $2,462,723 in the first 10 months of 1931. Gross revenues for the like period were $37,169,772 in 1932 and $53,467,507 in 1931.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: In respect to the major market influence at the moment, namely, the war debt payments, several days must elapse before sentiment in this country crystallizes sufficiently to be translated into positive market judgment. In the meantime, traders are likely to continue their marking time attitude toward the market.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: During a period of quiet investment buying a market does not display the sudden upward rushes which are frequently seen in markets at high levels but one may be sure that it rests on a much more solid foundation.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We believe we are now witnessing the worst phase of the debt situation to the entire exclusion of other factors. While it must be admitted that these other factors do not constitute a very brilliant picture, they are not such—in our opinion—as to warrant the feeling of pessimism that is again overtaking the financial community.

### COMMODITY PRICES

Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

| | Dec. 3 | Wk Ago | Yr Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, 2 red | $.64¾ | $.63⅝ | $.73¾ |
| Corn, 2 yellow | .41¼ | .41¾ | .59 |
| Oat, 2 white | .25¾ | .26¾ | .39½ |
| Flour | 3.85 | 3.40 | 4.70 |
| Beef family | 13.00 | 13.00 | 17.00 |
| Pork | 16.50 | 16.50 | 21.50 |
| Lard | .0500 | .0530 | .0720 |
| Cotton midup | .0575 | .0595 | .0645 |
| Zinc | .0315 | .0315 | .0630 |
| Iron | 13.59 | 13.50 | 19.51 |
| Steel bill Pitt | 26.00 | 26.00 | 28.00 |
| Copper | .05¼ | .05¾ | .07 |
| Tin | .2728 | .2300 | .3215 |
| Rubber | .03¼ | .03⅞ | .0480 |
| Sugar | .0415 | .0425 | .0450 |
| Lead | .0285 | .0285 | .0405 |
| Printcloth | .03¼ | .03¼ | .03¾ |

# New York Bond Market

**Closing Prices**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Cop '40 | 14 | 13¾ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 34 | 34 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 13½ | 13½ |
| Alleghany Valley 4s '42 | 90 | 90 |
| Amer Chain deb 6s '33 | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 29½ | 28½ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 77 | 77 |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 66 | 66 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 106 | 105¾ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 105¾ | 105½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 103 | 103½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 108 | 107¾ |
| Amer Type Founders 6s '40 | 40 | 40 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 79½ | 79⅜ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 75½ | 75 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 92 | 91¼ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 44 | 44 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 74 | 74 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 61 | 60 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s sta '33 | 54½ | 53½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 24¾ | 24¼ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 36 | 34¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 35½ | 33¼ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 107¾ | 107¼ |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 83 | 83 |
| Bklyn Ed 5s E '52 | 106 | 105½ |
| Bklyn City 1st 's '41 | 65 | 64 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 86 | 85¾ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 101⅝ | 101⅛ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 36 | 36 |
| Bur Cr N 5s '34 | 53 | 53 |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 40 | 40 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 69 | 69 |
| Broadway & 7th Ave RR 5s '43 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| By Products Coke 5½s '45 | 45 | 45 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 81⅞ | 81 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 81⅞ | 81 |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 88 | 88 |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| Can Pacific deb 5s | 62½ | 61½ |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 18 | 18 |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Cen Pacific5 5s '60 | 51½ | 51½ |
| Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37 | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 92 | 92 |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 36¼ | 36 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 63 | 62 |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89 | 87 | 87 |
| Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 92 | 92 |
| Chicago B & Q 4½s '77 | 80 | 80 |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 86 | 86 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 14 | 14 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct. | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 5½ | 4⅞ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 19 | 18 |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 13¼ | 11⅝ |
| Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 18¼ | 17¼ |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 56 | 56 |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 54 | 53 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 25¼ | 22½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 24¼ | 21¾ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 13 | 13 |
| Chicago St L 5s '51 | 71 | 71 |
| Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 102⅞ | 102½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 101 | 100½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 112 | 112 |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 29½ | 29½ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 32 | 32 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 97¼ | 96¾ |
| Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 45 | 45 |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 61¼ | 60 |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Colo & So 4½s '80 A | 50 | 50 |
| Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61 | 79 | 78½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr. | 79⅛ | 79 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 79 | 78⅞ |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Con Gas 5s '57 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 105⅝ | 105¾ |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 105½ | 104⅞ |
| Container Corp 6s '46 | 30 | 30 |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47 | 90½ | 89½ |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 | 1 | 1 |
| Del Riv BGE 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 33 | 33 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 14½ | 13⅝ |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 20¾ | 19¾ |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '52 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 101 | 101 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '62 | 100⅜ | 100⅛ |
| Dodge Bros 1st 6s '40 | 97½ | 96½ |
| Dul & I Range 5s '37 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| East Minn 4s | 85 | 85 |
| Erie RR 1st con 4s '96 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Erie RR cv 4s B '53 | 33 | 33 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 23¾ | 22½ |
| Erie RR gen lien 4s '96 | 42¼ | 42 |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 23¼ | 23 |
| Erie Gen Riv 6s '57 | 90 | 90 |
| Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55 | 85 | 85 |
| Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta | 65 | 65 |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 52½ | 52½ |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct | 1½ | 1½ |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 55 | 55 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 2¼ | 2 |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 48¾ | 48¼ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 78¼ | 78 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 95½ | 95¾ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Great North gen 5½s B '52 | 48 | 47½ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 56⅛ | 56 |
| Gulf Mobile & No 5s | 35 | 35 |
| Hoe & Co 6½s '34 | 10¾ | 10 |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Hudson Man rfg 5s '57 | 81¼ | 81½ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 102⅞ | 102⅝ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 105½ | 105¼ |
| Ill Central 4s '52 | 59½ | 59½ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 35 | 34½ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 42½ | 42¼ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 78 | 78 |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 41 | 40 |
| Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 46 | 45½ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 57 | 56 |
| Int & G Nor 5s C '56 | 17½ | 17½ |
| Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52 | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 43 | 41⅞ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 31 | 30 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 36½ | 35 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 33 | 33 |
| Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36 | 42 | 42 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 47¾ | 47½ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 63½ | 63 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 89 | 89 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 63 | 63 |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| L'Autaro 4s '54 | 4½ | 4 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 39 | 39 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003 | 39 | 39 |
| Long Island deb 5s '34 | 100 | 100 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 30½ | 30 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 104 | 104 |
| L&N rfg 5s 2003 B | 62 | 59¾ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 29 | 28½ |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 65 | 65 |
| Midland of NJ 5s '40 | 47 | 47 |
| Mid & Sparta 4s '47 | 43 | 43 |
| Min & StL con 5s '34 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 42 | 38 |
| Min StL & SSM 5s gtd | 42 | 42 |
| Min StP & SSM 5½s '78 | 60 | 60 |
| Min StP & SSM 5s '46 | 14½ | 14¼ |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 28½ | 28½ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 57 | 57 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 10¼ | 10 |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 21½ | 20½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 21½ | 21 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 21 | 21 |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 21½ | 20¼ |
| Mo Pac 5s I, '81 | 20½ | 20¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 10½ | 10¼ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 83 | 82¾ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 84¾ | 84 |
| Nat Rys Co of Mex 4½s '26 | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77 | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| Nat Steel 5s | 77¾ | 77¼ |
| Newberry 5½s | 7½ | 7½ |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 103½ | 103½ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| N O Pow Ser 5s A '52 | 81 | 81 |
| NY Bklyn-Manh 5s | 100 | 99⅞ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 75¼ | 74½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 66½ | 66½ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 41¾ | 41¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 41 | 40¾ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 45 | 44 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 55 | 55 |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 15½ | 15½ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 17½ | 17 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct | 34½ | 34 |
| NY Connec Ry 4½s '53 | 87⅞ | 87¾ |
| NY Dock Co 5s '38 | 39 | 38½ |
| NY Edison 5s C '51 | 106 | 106 |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 70 | 70 |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 | 40 | 40 |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 50 | 50 |
| NY Railway inc 6s A '65 | 32½ | 32½ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '56 | 100¾ | 100¼ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 107 | 106 |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '48 | 65¼ | 63¼ |
| Norf Southern rfg A '61 | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 94½ | 94 |
| Norf & W div 4s '44 | 96⅝ | 96⅜ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 84 | 83 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Nor Pacific pr lien 4s '97 | 81 | 81 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Owens Ill Glass 5s | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 102⅞ | 102¼ |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 105⅞ | 105¾ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Pac Pub Ser 5s | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 14½ | 13 |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 38 | 37 |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 15¼ | 15 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 90 | 89½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 61¾ | 61½ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74 | 65 | 65 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 81 | 80½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 103 | 103 |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 38 | 38 |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 41¾ | 41½ |
| Pitts CCStL 4½s C | 30 | 30 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 58 | 57½ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 29 | 29 |
| Pressed Steel sr 5s '33 | 75 | 75 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 103¾ | 103¼ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 78 | 78 |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 51 | 51 |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 36½ | 36 |
| Rio G & W 1st 4s '39 | 59 | 59 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 23 | 20½ |
| StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 44 | 44 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s | 7¾ | 7½ |
| St Louis & SF 5s '52 | 10 | 9¾ |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 | 64 | 64 |
| StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 | 2 | 2 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 82½ | 82⅜ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Shell Uni n 5s ct ltr '49 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 96⅝ | 95½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 99 | 98½ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102 | 102 |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 68 | 68 |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 105⅝ | 105½ |
| Southern Colo Pow 6s '47 | 77 | 77 |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 47 | 46½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 ww | 42¾ | 42¼ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 42 | 41 |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 61¼ | 61 |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 60 | 60 |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 22 | 21 |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 26 | 25 |
| Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38 | 22 | 22 |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104½ | 104¼ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 96⅞ | 96¾ |
| Studebaker 6s '42 | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 97 | 96 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 42 | 40 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 40 | 39¾ |
| Third Ave 5s '37 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Third Ave Adj 5s '60 | 22¼ | 21½ |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '57 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww | 86⅝ | 86⅜ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 96½ | 95¾ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 76½ | 76½ |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 97⅝ | 97⅜ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 64 | 64 |
| Utah Pow 6s 5s '44 | 67¾ | 66¾ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 28 | 28 |
| Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34 | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 59 | 59 |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 25½ | 25 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 18 | 18 |
| Warren Bros 6s '41 | 38 | 38 |
| West Pa Pow 5s A '46 | 30 | 30 |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 105 | 105 |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 105 | 105 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 98 | 98 |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 29¼ | 28⅞ |
| Western Union R E 4½s '50 | 58 | 58 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 55 | 54 |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 66 | 65½ |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 54¼ | 54 |
| Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 54½ | 54½ |
| White Sew Mach 6s '40 | 32 | 32 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 30 | 28 |
| Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36 | 18 | 17 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78 | 60 | 60 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Dec 3 | Last Dec 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 101.30 | 101.28 | 101.30 | 101.29 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.6 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 102.4 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.17 | 103.15 | 103.17 | 103.15 |
| US 3¾s June reg | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.6 |
| 0th 4¼s reg | 103.13 | 103.13 | 103.13 | 103.12 |
| US 3s '55 | 96.11 9 | 6.8 | 96.10 | 96.11 |
| US 3s '49 | 97.24 | 97.23 | 97.23 | 97.25 |
| US 3¾s '43 Mar | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.6 |
| US 3¼s '43 June | 101.10 | 101.10 | 101.10 | 101.9 |
| US 3¼s '47 | 100.29 | 100.27 | 100.29 | 100.27 |
| US 3¾s '56 | 102.5 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 102.5 |
| US 4s '54 | 104.1 | 103.30 | 104.1 | 104. |
| US 4¾s '52 | 108. | 107.31 | 108. | 108. |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 13 | 12½ |
| Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55 | 49 | 49 |
| Antioquia 2nd '7s '57 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Antioquia Es A '45 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Antioqu a 7s C '45 | 7 | 7 |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 7⅛ | 7⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 47½ | 47 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 46¼ | 45⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 47⅛ | 46½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 47 | 47 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 47½ | 47⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 46⅜ | 46⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 47½ | 46⅞ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 65 | 65 |
| Australia 5s '55 | 70 | 69½ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 70 | 70 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| Austria (Lower) 7½s '50 | 46 | 46 |
| Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 | 35⅜ | 34½ |
| Austria (Upper) 7s '45 | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| Belg (King) 6s '55 | 91⅞ | 90½ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 99½ | 98½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 102⅛ | 102¼ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| eBerlin (City) 6s '58 | 37⅛ | 37¼ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '50 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '89 | 5 | 4 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Brazil (Can El Hy) 7s '52 | 14½ | 14 |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 14⅞ | 14⅜ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 61 | 61 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 25 | 24¾ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 22 | 22 |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 14 | 14 |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 79¾ | 79 |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 98½ | 97⅝ |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 20½ | 20 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 11¾ | 9⅞ |
| Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61 | 12 | 11½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '62 | 10 | 10 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 5½ | 5⅛ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 6½ | 6½ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 7 | 6¾ |
| China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51 | 16 | 16 |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 41¾ | 41⅜ |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47 | 20½ | 20⅜ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 20 | 19⅞ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 20½ | 20⅜ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 28⅛ | 28¾ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 12 | 11 |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '37 | 30 | 30 |
| Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42 | 27½ | 27 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 73¼ | 72 |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 85 | 85 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctis '32 sta | 81 | 80¾ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 44½ | 42½ |
| Dutch El 5½s Mar '53 | 100 | 100 |
| Estonia Bank 7s '67 | 38 | 38 |
| Finland (Rep) 6½ '56 | 58 | 58 |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 118 | 117⅝ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 124¼ | 124 |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 57½ | 57⅛ |
| German 7s '49 | 69¾ | 69½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 55½ | 55 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 48 | 47½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 48 | 47 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '50 rcts | 38⅞ | 38½ |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 49 | 48¾ |
| Good Hope L&SW 7s '45 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 46¾ | 46⅜ |
| Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 49 | 49 |
| Hungary (Kingdom) 7½s A '44 | 37½ | 37¼ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 48¾ | 48⅜ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 60½ | 60 |
| Kardstadt 6s '43 | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Lombard El 7s '52 ww | 78 | 78¾ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| Mex 6s A | 3½ | 3½ |
| Mtag Mill Mich 7s '56 xw | 45½ | 45 |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 81 | 80¾ |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '58 | 12½ | 12½ |
| Montevideo (City) 7s '52 | 18⅞ | 17¾ |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | 66¾ | 66¼ |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | 66¾ | 66½ |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 72 | 71⅞ |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 81¾ | 81⅜ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 63 | 62 |
| Panama (Rep) 5s '63 | 18 | 18 |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '60 | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| Peru (Gov) 7s '59 | 7½ | 7½ |
| Poland (Gov) 6s '40 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| Poland (Gov) 8s '50 | 58 | 57½ |
| Porto Ale (City) 8s '61 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Prussia 6½s '51 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 48 | 47¼ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | 48 | 47¼ |
| Rhine Westphalia 7s '50 | 55 | 55 |
| Rhine Ruhr 6s '53 | 38 | 38 |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 45½ | 45¼ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 7½ | 7½ |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 83 | 82¾ |
| Rotterdam (City) 6s '64 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww | 85¼ | 85½ |
| Roumania 7s '59 | 33¼ | 33 |
| Salvador (Rep) 8s '48 | 60 | 60 |
| Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42 | 41½ | 41⅜ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56 | 9 | 9 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 17 | 15½ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 49 | 49 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 56 | 55 |
| Saxon State 6½s '48 | 58 | 55 |
| Saxon State 7s '45 | 62 | 62 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 18 | 17 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 79 | 18½ |
| Sile 6½s | 43 | 43 |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '58 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Soissons (City) 6s '36 | 106 | 106 |
| Sweden (King) 5½s '54 | 95¾ | 

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENCIES WANTED

TO MANUFACTURERS
Electric Motors, Refrigeration, Crude Oil Engines
We are interested in securing sole agencies covering the Dominion of New Zealand for the above lines.
WARREN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
80-82 Hobson Street
AUCKLAND, N. Z.

### AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE, Dept. 102, 18 Edinboro St., Boston.

THE GAY GYPSY BAG—Colorful, durable, generous! For shopping, touring, literature, etc., $1.25 postpaid; agents wanted. AMERICAN AWNING & TENT CO., 100 Cummington St., Boston.

### ANTIQUES

HAVE a few Colonial spinning wheels, both large and small; also yarn reel; good condition; photos, description and prices on request. C. E. GALLOWAY, Troy, N. C.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

### HOUSES TO LET

COMPLETELY furnished home in best residential section for season to May 1st; 3 bedrooms, all conveniences, garage; available at once; correspondence invited. MISS WOOD, 211 Westminster Rd., West Palm Beach, Fla.

### REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners; 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. OR. 4101.

LOS ANGELES, Holmby Hills—Beautiful Mediterranean type of home, spacious halls and patio; 12-room house, 7 baths; 2 acres, lovely terraced garden; 4-car garage; close to Beverly Blvd. bus. For further information apply to MRS. JAMES MARTIN, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

MIAMI (FLORIDA) HOMES
We offer for sale some very attractive modern homes of various sizes, and now is the time to avail yourself of present low prices. ROBERT DANIEL, 1835 S. W. 10th St., Real Estate Service and Property Management. (Established 1915.) Miami, Fla.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRINTER—Age 36, married, competent on linotype, hand-set ads, lay-out and make-up, job composition, imposition, platen press work. WM. ARMSTRONG, 414 Esther St., Orlando, Fla.

### Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS, TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

MIAMI, FLA.—Residential hotel, heart of city; 30 bright, sunny rooms, private or connecting baths; refined patronage solicited; reasonable rates. VINE VILLA, 251 N. E. Second St.

MIAMI, FLA., Hotel Wellsley, 1203 N. E. 1st Avenue—Continuous hot water, shower and tub bath; reasonable rates. Ph. 2-3633.

THE BIENVILLE HOTEL
Gulfport, Miss. A home hotel overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

### STAMPS FOR SALE

DISARMAMENT League, Int. Labour Bureau, Juventute, called the children's stamps, Air Mails, etc., of Switzerland and Liechtenstein stamps; lists free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

## DRYS PROPOSE TO MASS FORCES AGAINST REPEAL

### Anti-Saloon Head Urges Action Against Wet Advertising

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Facing a barrage by the wets, dry leaders here are countering by formulating programs to induce the friends of prohibition to mass their forces behind a few important aims and objectives and to conserve the results of temperance education.

Among the foremost of the proposals to stem wet propaganda, which it is hoped in dry circles will find the necessary backing at once, is that of Mr. Fred A. Victor, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, for a legislative program which will include a bill prohibiting any and all forms of liquor advertising.

"Radio stations, newspapers and magazines are being exhorted by liquor advocates to get ready for a great advertising campaign in the interest of liquor," Mr. Victor said. "Of course, a commercial liquor traffic whose one supreme object is to increase profits will use every method of modern business to push sales. We should rally our forces at once to defeat this advertising campaign.

"Such a measure would also serve another purpose. It would show up those wet organizations that have insisted that they are not interested in liquor, but in true temperance. There is no justification for high-powered advertising compaigns to sell liquor if the end and aim of the law is true temperance."

The legislative program should be broadened to include a campaign for enactment of village and town ordinances, Mr. Victor said.

"This kind of ordinance will increase the law enforcing machinery of the State and will bring to our people a sense of their local responsibility," he continued. "In Cattaraugus County, the district attorney has asked each incorporated village to enact such an ordinance. He states that such ordinances will greatly help him in his work."

To present the legislative and organization programs to the widest possible number of persons who are interested in the dry cause and to enlist the largest number of persons in the work, Mr. Victor urged that a series of county conventions be held in which all dry groups and social agencies would be invited to take part.

As part of the program for temperance education, Mr. Victor said he hoped to get legislation enacted requiring every place which sells alcoholic preparations to display prominently a sign reading, "We sell preparations containing alcohol—a narcotic, habit-forming drug." The container of every preparation that contains alcohol also should bear a label reading, "This preparation contains (amount) per cent of alcohol—a narcotic, habit-forming drug," he said.

By means of such signs and labels, the fact that alcohol is a narcotic, habit-forming drug and not a harmless beverage, would be kept before people's thought, he added.

Necessity for modernizing temperance education to fit the needs of present conditions was emphasized by Mr. Robert E. Corradini, director of the Foundation for Narcotics Research and Information. "The most effective kind of temperance teaching is that which tells the facts about the results of using alcohol as a beverage," Mr. Corradini continued. "We should shift the emphasis from the menace of excessive drinking to that of so-called moderate drinking," he declared.

The difficulty of achieving unity of direction is recognized among the drys, who are divided into various organizations with new ones forming and in process of formation. A prime essential to offering effective opposition to the wet offensive is recognized to be unity of purpose and aim. Views of the leaders are crystallizing toward action in this direction and many of them have strong hopes that some unity of program may come out of the meetings of the Anti-Saloon League which will convene in Washington next week

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## ALABAMA

### BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 9-0236 9-12 a. m. daily

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE N.
*We Also Sell Best Grade*
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-0248

*NOW*
CHEVROLET CARS *and* TRUCKS
SALES
DRENNEN MOTOR CAR COMPANY
The House of SERVICE Since 1910

Betsy Ross Bread

*Gifts Selected at*
CAHEEN'S
Are a Compliment to the Taste of Donor and Recipient

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

REPUBLIC COKE
We solicit inquiries for both domestic and industrial coke.
Republic Steel Corp.
Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-4149

$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
*Shoes for Women*
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
1905 THIRD AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Men or Women
HALF SOLES
RUBBER HEELS
SHOE LACES
SHOE SHINE
ALL FOR $1
GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
418 NORTH 20TH STREET
*"Work called for and delivered"*

### MOBILE

GAYFER'S
MOBILE, ALABAMA
The Dexdale Hosiery
*The Pine Silk Stocking which does not absorb perspiration.*
14 colors
64c to $1.65 per pair

WIENAND TRUNK CO.
Useful Gifts, Not Only Luggage
Hundreds of Novel Gifts in Leather

| *For Ladies* | *For Men* |
|---|---|
| Beautifully Fitted O'er Nite Cases — Evening Bags —Wardrobe Hatboxes | Zipper Gladstone Bags—Zipper Golf Tog Bags—Brief Cases and Bill Folds |

108 CONTE ST., MOBILE, ALA.

JOHNSTON COAL CO.
*QUICK SERVICE*
Coal, Coke and Wood
Phone Dexter 5020
North Water St., Adams to Lipscomb
Mobile, Alabama

PALACE CLEANING CO.
Five convenient locations and six delivery trucks at your service
Phone Dexter 5034

FOREMAN & MEADOR
*Real Estate, Insurance*
Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management of Property

HILL GROCERY CO.
*"A Store Near You"*
MOBILE, ALABAMA

## FLORIDA

### BRADENTON

Exclusive Millinery from
Gertrude Dixon
521 13TH STREET
BRADENTON, FLA.

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
*(Bradenton's Shopping Center)*
TOYLAND

CLARKE BARNEY
Real Insurance Service
435 TENTH STREET P. O. ARCADE
P. O. Box 207 Phone 33-031

### CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
*A Complete Assortment*
VEGETABLES GROCERIES MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
*Quality Foods* *Courteous Service*

### DAVENPORT

H. H. BRENNER
*Registered Real Estate Broker* offers
Florida Homes—Groves—Lands
Business Property—Rentals
at Reasonable Prices

### FORT LAUDERDALE

Northern Electric Co., Inc.
Electrical Engineering
Radio Repairing
Dealers for
LEONARD ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Come in and let us show it to you.
218 S. ANDREWS AVE. Phone 1

### FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
*The Ladies' Trading Place*
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

EVANS-PARK CO.
*Ready-to-Wear and Piece Goods*
1019 First Street Phone 364
Fort Myers, Florida

### JACKSONVILLE

Furchgott's
THE STORE AFCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
*Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine*
Kickernick Underthings
*for Women and Children*

Postum
WHIDDONS
*"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"*
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

*GENUINE*
INDIAN RIVER FRUIT
SEND A BOX FROM
J. Grimal
Established 1874
TROPICAL CANDIES and JELLIES

Mrs. J. A. McKee, Inc.
*The Latest Creations in Smart Corsets and Corselettes*
Lingerie Negligees
Trousseaux
12 W. DUVAL STREET Phone 5-5436

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
*WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF*

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

COAL
WARMTH WITHOUT WORRY
Weller-Tupper Coal Co.
PHONES 5-2841—5-2842

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts

FAMILY WASHING
COX'S RESTAURANT
TEL. 5-9438
*Efficiency and Economy*
Open 7:00 A. M. till 8:30 P. M.
314 WEST FORSYTH STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

### MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 32448.

Jean
*SMART HATS*
EXCLUSIVE, INEXPENSIVE
*MOULDED TO THE HEAD*
Remodeling Reasonable
11 S. E. 2ND AVE.

## FLORIDA

### MIAMI (Continued)

FOR QUICKER STARTS and DEPENDABILITY
Use a WILLARD
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
*DISTRIBUTOR*
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

*1933 Plymouth Six*
*ON DISPLAY*
T. B. McGAHEY MOTOR COMPANY
*Authorized Agent, Chrysler-Plymouth*
1930 N. E. SECOND AVENUE

White Belt Laundry
*THRIFTY SERVICE*
15 lbs. for $1.00
PHONE EDGEWATER 1568
Phone 3-0718

PETE & TITE EYE'S SERVICE STATION
Firestone Tires, Cities Service Gas
360 N. E. 13TH STREET
(County Causeway) MIAMI, FLA.

Latch String Inn
Opposite Christian Science Church
*"UNUSUALLY GOOD FOOD"*
STEAKS CHICKENS
SEA FOODS SPECIAL DINNERS
50c, 75c and $1

*Smart Hats*
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street
The Most Delicious Food in Miami

*Maxwell House*
*"Good to the last bite"*
Full course dinners 50c
Try our famous smothered chicken
Special Turkey Dinner Sundays 50c
Continuously from noon to 8 P. M.
2147 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

Mammoth Food Stores
*Where Food Prices Are Made*
N. Miami Ave. and 19th Street
*We cater to all classes*

Fire Extinguishers
*SALES and SERVICE*
Extinguishers, 1 qt. to 40 gal.
Common-Sense Protection for Businesses, Residences or Apartments
MIAMI FYR-FYTER SERVICE
*Distributors for Southeastern Fla.*
P. O. Box 2285 Harold C. Hall, Prop.

*Nordell's*
*Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery*
140 EAST FLAGLER ST.

WHITE BELT DAIRY
MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
Old Plantation Ice Cream
Miama, Fla. Ph. Edge. 1686

*Green Turtle Inn*
*The Most Exclusive Sea Food House in Miami*
Private Dining Rooms for Parties
1440 Biscayne Boulevard Phone 2-9185

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the best costs less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

MONARCH
*Food Products*
Little River Market
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE., Little River, Fla.

Penton's Service Station
Cities Service Gasoline
Hood Tires and Tubes
ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE
Phone 2-7729 3400 N. E. Second Avenue

Everglades Market and Grocery
We specialize in highest grade western meats, fresh vegetables and fruits. Groceries of every kind at prices that will surprise.
1551 S. W. 8th St., MIAMI, FLORIDA

Biltmore Cleaners and Dyers
*Quality Work* *Prompt Service*
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 38th St.
A. H. DEREMO, *Owner*

Hart Hardware Company
New Location, 44-46 N. E. First Street
Coleman Instant Stoves, Lamps and Lanterns. Davis 100% pure paint. Kitchen utensils and fishing tackle.
Phone 3-1616

*Hamlyn Mattress Co.*
1138 N. MIAMI AVE. Phone 2-4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Proprietor

General Insurance
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
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*Mrs. John A. Geddis*
117 REYBOLD ARCADE
*Featuring*
DEXDALE Quality Hosiery
at Reasonable Prices

## FLORIDA

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LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Patagonia Hotel
Where selection and preparation of food is under personal direction of
LOUIS FISCHBEIN, Prop.

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Established 1918
FIRST NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY in Orlando
*Service in All Departments: Commercial, Trust, Savings*
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

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ORANGE AVENUE Phone 4134
*The Christmas Store of Gifts*
For Women, Children and the Home

The Christmas Store with the Christmas Smile

OSCEOLA HOTEL
Orlando, Florida
*American Plan*
Steam Heat. Excellent Cuisine. Pleasant Atmosphere. Ideal Climate. Lovely Grounds. Convenient to Business District. All Churches and Schools. Literature and rates by request. Open November to April.

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FINE REPAIRING
Cash for Old Gold and Silver
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*TWO SHOPS*
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*Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products*
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Novelties
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GUAVA JELLY *Tre-Ripe Brand*
Best produced in Florida. Guaranteed pure. 5-lb. pails delivered $1.50, also in 8, 10 and 16-oz. glasses in Christmas packages.
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*BROKERS*
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*Taste the Difference in*
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
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Established 1918
*Leather Belting*
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Repairing a specialty.

Christmas Time
*is GREETING TIME*
*CARDS—Hundreds of Them*
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The Lily White Laundry
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*Only Soft Water Used*

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STANDARD SERVICE
ATLAS TIRES AND BATTERIES
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Esso-lube Motor Oil
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## FLORIDA

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Real Estate, Investments and Rentals
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We have listed with us several beautifully furnished, comfortable homes ready for you to step right into and enjoy a winter season in sunny St. Petersburg. Correspondence solicited.

*Belle & Company*
MILLINERY AND GOWNS
You are invited to inspect a complete line of
FALL COATS
in the Season's Newest Styles and Materials.
Priced from $29.50
9TH ST. AND 1ST AVE. N.

LOWREY'S
*Young Folks' Toggery*
Everything Boys and Girls Wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen.
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St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S GROCERY
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117-123 9TH ST. NORTH
*A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices*
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

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Miss Olga Newman in charge
GOOD TASTE IS OUR HOBBY
Our experts will dress your hair to suit your type of beauty and use the finest creams known to science. JANAY TOILETRIES, to make you beautiful. Come in and get acquainted; prices very moderate.

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CHRISTMAS TOYS
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CHRISTMAS GLASSWARE
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GOLF CLUBS, BAGS
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*ROSER PARK CLEANERS*
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RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
*Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired*
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of
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DIAMOND BROKERS
Exceptional bargains in Diamonds and Jewelry . . . Expert Diamond Setting . . . Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing . . . Artistic Engraving.
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TOPS—SEAT COVERS AND BODY AND FENDER REPAIRS
DUCO REFINISHING
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Oleander Coffee Shoppe
109 THIRD STREET, NORTH
Opposite William's Park
A modern, newly equipped coffee shoppe, specializing in home-cooked foods Club Breakfasts, 7:30 o'clock . . . 35c Lunch 11:30-2; Dinner 5-7:30, 35c . . . 35c Special Sunday Dinner 35c.

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*NEW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT*
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed 75c
Ladies' Plain Dresses and Top Coats $1.00
No change in our high standard of Work and Service.
1700 CENTRAL AVE. Dial 4127

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Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture.
*"Exclusive but not expensive"*
MAE E. SCOTT, Proprietor
Pennsylvania Hotel
314 Fourth Street North
Telephone 63021

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The Opening of
The Silver Millinery Studio
20 SIXTH STREET, NORTH
Exclusive Remodeling and Redesigning at moderate cost. A service in keeping with the spirit of thrift. Bring in your materials and hats to be altered.
20 YEARS' EXP. MARY SILVERTHORNE

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"SEARS"
Is Tampa's Christmas STORE
Sears Roebuck & Co.
Florida and Polk Streets, Tampa, Fla.

UNITED MARKETS
*South Florida's Greatest Home Owned Food Institution*
A Store in Your Neighborhood

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TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
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Economical Service Station
*Formerly* THE BLUE BUNNY
Same management invites you to enjoy its new money-saving rates.
Phone H 38-321 701 PLATT ST.

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
*Everything to Wear for*
MEN *and* BOYS
303 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

*FLORIDA FRUIT*
DELIGHT
*"The Candy Made from Orange Juice"*
Half-pound box 50 cents
SINFILIAM GIFT SHOP
Tampa Terrace Hotel Building

Beauty Parlor
LEONARDS
315 ZACK Phone 3000

## FLORIDA

### TAMPA (Continued)

Splendid Values at Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
*"South Florida's Shopping Center"*
TAMPA, FLA.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
*and* DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
*"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"*

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The Haberdasher, Inc.
*Outfitters for Men and Boys*
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

*Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast*
Tampa Stock Farms
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OIL PASTE SHOE POLISH
Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
C. S. UNGER, *Manager*
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BOOZER'S REPAIR SHOP
*Dependable Auto Service*
Pennsylvania Tires USL Batteries
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*BEAUTIFULLY SHOWN*
Bring the children to see the DOLLS, GUNS, DISHES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, etc.
Toy Shop — Postal Bldg.

Pollyanna Tea Room
Central Arcade, Opposite Ritz Theater
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
from 12 to 2:30 p. m.

## GEORGIA

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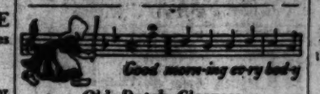
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Ha. 3304 818 Westmont Road, S. W.



*Good morning every body*
*Old Dutch Cleanser buy from*
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HARPER METHOD
Shampooing, Facials, Manicuring
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SPECIAL OFFERING
From Now Until December 31st, 1932
Hats made to Order (Draped on the Head) of French Felt from $3.50 and Up.
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
REMODELING
*(Using Same Methods)*
$1.00 Each Hat
401-402 Norris Bldg.

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
*Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear*
224 Cain Street, N. E.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
May's
Exited 5300
DYEING
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
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*Actually Costs Less*
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
JELLICO COAL CO.
Incorporated
MAIN 4100

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FUR COATS
Furs Relined, Repaired and Dyed
320 PEACHTREE STREET

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA (Continued)

GOOD COAL
*Actually Costs Less*
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
JELLICO COAL CO.
Incorporated
MAIN 4100

● PHILCO ●
*Outpoints Them All*
We Sell Only Philco
Expert service on all makes of Radios.
PARKS-CHAMBERS
C. W. JORDAN, Manager, Radio Dept.

*Permanent Waving*
*Megee & Fuller BEAUTY SHOP*
*All Lines of Beauty Culture*
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Phone Wa. 1770

COAL
High quality Coal at $8.50; the very best at $8.25 per ton, cash prices. Immediate delivery, full weight. Resin chips for kindling, 5 and 10-lb. bags.
ATLANTIC ICE and COAL COMPANY
MAin 1900

WILLYS-OVERLAND FACTORY SERVICE
Experienced Mechanics—Prices Very Reasonable
ARTHUR M. REID, Dealer
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Panama CARBONS RIBBONS
THINGS APTLY DONE ARE BEAUTIFULLY DONE
THE TIDWELL COMPANY
124 HURT BUILDING

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Now Showing Fall and Winter Styles—Dresses, Coats, Hats
LADY JANE SHOP
22 BROUGHTON STREET EAST

THOMAS A. JONES CO.
*Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys*
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks
Eighteen East Broughton St.
Savannah, Ga.

*"Say it with Flowers"*
RICHARDSON'S *FLORIST*
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

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*Furniture—Carpets Draperies—Radio*
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POLAR BEAR ICE and COAL COMPANY
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Savannah's Own Ice Factory

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*A Complete Cleaning Service*
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Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
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*Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners*
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A Service to Fit Every Purse
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*Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors*

Lucille Permanent Waving Shoppe
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Telephone 2-1537
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING

Always delicious and tempting Goodies for the table at the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
827 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
*Under Crystal Restaurant Management*

# Local Classified Advertising

## United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

GENEROUS commission proposition to agents—select eastern territory. See display advertisement New Analytical Bible, page 7. Eastern Representative, Room 1304, 103 Park Avenue, New York City.

### ANIMALS

CHOWS—Puppies; also grown; certified regular stock; gentle trained pals. CHOW CHOW KENNELS, 326 South St., Wrentham, Mass. Miss Grace Winsor. Visitors welcome.

PEDIGREED Boston Terriers for sale, great-grand-sire Sippurney King. Call Middlesex 2054 (Boston) evenings between 6:30 and 9 p. m.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

THE REGENT

3 Room Apartments

Modern suites in a house reputed for excellent service. Prices are lower. Some furnished.

1397 Beacon Street
Brookline

Nordbloom Managed BEA con 3030

ATTRACTIVE heated apartment in beautiful location, 4 rooms, reception hall and bath, modern conveniences, screened porch. Phone Malden 2042 (Mass.).

BACK BAY

2 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-1y Peterboro St.—1 and 3-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 4317.

FURNISHED

DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM

Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $50 and $55

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

34A Clearway Street, Boston KEN 0482

MIAMI, FLA.—Furnished 6-room upper or lower duplex house; season or year rental; adults. 45 S. W. 10th St.

ONE 6-room apartment $60; one 6-room apartment $50, janitor service, continuous hot water; location near The Mother Church. Tel. Hyde Park 0039-R, or write Box H-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN — Attractive 2nd floor apartment, furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms, dressing room and bath, porch, private entrance, beautiful surroundings; convenient to church, Pennsylvania R. R. and trolley. Tel. Germantown 5111 mornings or 6 p. m.

Wollaston Apt. Near Station

Allowance for moving. Four modern, attractive, convenient rooms, $35; garage available. Apply 62 Warren Avenue extension or phone owner, Bra. 0300.

### APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BUFFALO, N. Y., 107 E. Genesee St.—Comfortable, clean, small apartment, furnished, downtown; convenient to market and stores; $6.50 weekly.

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., 176 Naples Rd.—Beautiful sunny new 3 and 4-room suites, kitchen and dinette; quiet street. Kenmore 3563.

### BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME WANTED

Will some "kind-hearted" lady care for five-year-old motherless girl "very cheap." My father who is not working steady? Address P. O. Box 1641, Boston, Mass.

### BUSINESS SERVICE

MAILING address and telephone service to those needing an inexpensive Boston location. SECRETARIAL TEL. SERVICE, 751 Little Bldg., Boston.

### CHURCH NOTICES

The Church of All Nations

BOSTON

THE MORGAN MEMORIAL GOOD WILL CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS, 89 Shawmut Ave, 10:30 a. m. sermon, Dr. Harold W. Roupp of Boston University; 11 a. m., Italian service; 12 noon, church school; 4 p. m., colored vesper service; 5:30 p. m., Syrian service; 5:30 p. m., children's illustrated community service; 7:30 p. m., moving picture, "The Pilgrim"; address, F. J. Trevethan.

### DANCING

DeCARLTON-DARLING STUDIO, 246 Huntington Ave., Boston. Classic dancing—Miss DeCarlton. Ballroom—Miss Darling. Kenmore 4606.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-3242. New York City.

### FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW

THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston Mass

### FURNITURE

10-PIECE dining room set, dark walnut, upholstered chairs; Hoosier breakfast set with buffet, gray and blue; like new. 1075 Boylston St., Suite 7, Boston. Circle 7726.

### FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled; reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston Tel. LIBerty 9583.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2726.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A NATIONAL educational sorority offers unusual opportunity for 2 women; appearance and personality imperative. Box K-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HIGH-CLASS millinery designer; only one who has worked in best houses. HILDA, 665 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER for business woman and mother; must be quiet and orderly; good plain cook; state qualifications and wages. Box K-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Young woman to help with 2 little girls; experience required and references. Please write stating age, nationality, religion, wages desired and experience in driving car. Box K-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EUSTIS, FLA.—Quiet, comfortable home for elderly women; good board and pleasant surroundings; attention given if necessary. MRS. LOUISE GRAEBER, 509 Lemon Avenue.

Hillcrest

473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

### HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. Longwood Section

Beautifully furnished modern house, 11 rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage; rent for season or longer. OWNER, Tel. Aspinwall 5825.

PORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Attractively furnished, well-appointed home, garage, beautiful grounds, 10-minute drive beach. 1005 S. E. 8th St.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—7-room house, 1 car garage, located at 34 Thatcher St. Tel. Hyde Park 1922-R.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—8-room house, coolly furnished, 3 bedrooms and 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; within 30 feet of Christian Science church; seasonal rental to June 1st $500; brokers protected. O. J. TANNER, 1017 Brickell Ave., Miami, Fla.

MIAMI-MIAMI BEACH—Selected homes for rent near church. A. J. SPORBORG, Realtor, 139 N. E. First St., Miami, Fla.

TO RENT

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN ESTATE

Very attractive modern house, 10 rooms, 2-car heated garage, beautiful grounds, all kinds of perennials, variety of fruit, etc.; will rent furnished $175 per month, or unfurnished $125 per month. 35 Copeland Ave., Reading, Mass. Tel. 0720.

TO LET, Furnished. One Year—House 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sun porches, 2-car garage; all conveniences; best neighborhood; $80. G-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue Ken 4435 Boston

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving, reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston Tel Cap 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVER, 184 Harvard Street Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., 30 Stacey Str. 559 Huntington Ave. Boston. Ger. 5181 Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.

MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance. "Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
86 RAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8210

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COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP

Maker of fine leather goods. Established 35 years. Repairing of all kinds. Umbrella repairing. 186 Mass. Ave., Boston, near Loew's State Theatre. KENmore 1750. V. S. SILK.

### OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

### PAYING GUESTS

DUXBURY, MASS. — Comfortable, warm rooms in private home; quiet location; hot water heat, electric light, baths; view of Plymouth Bay; rates reasonable. E. A. LAGOUTTE.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, NEAR BOSTON

Transient or permanent guests in attractive private home, garage. E. S. DROWNE, 33 Lakewood Rd. Cen. New. 0937-M.

QUIET private home in town vicinity Asheville, N. C., open to a few guests; steam heat and cheerful fires; old fashioned southern cooking; kind, hospitable atmosphere; excellent references. Address Box X-85, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE

Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

### PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

### REAL ESTATE

A NUMBER of beautiful homes in Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables for sale or rent at attractive prices.
FRANK B. MORGAN
811 Seybolt Bldg., Miami, Florida

FOR SALE

on Ocean Front, Hollywood, Fla.

Detached Bungalow, fully furnished, modern conveniences, garage and servants' quarters, glorious, peaceful location, bathing, boating, fishing. Price $12,000 cash; profitable investment. Write Janet Osbaldeston, Imperial House, Hollywood, Florida.

SMALL WINCHESTER ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL fieldstone house and garage, 3 tile baths and lavatory, 22,000 ft. land on lake shore; owner will make price right for immediate sale; no brokers. Call MISS INNIS, Han. 7487 or Winchester 1764.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room adjacent to bath, fireplace, large closet, mahogany furnishings, includes Winthrop desk and couch; first-class home cooking and service. J-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Furnished rooms, sunny, in this charming house; reasonable rates; references exchanged. Laf. 1851 or call at 75 Mt. Vernon St. Couples preferred.

BOSTON, Fenway Club for Women, 1126 Boylston St.—Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; low rentals. Kenmore 1903.

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665. MAJOR.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 306 Beacon St.—River side; comfortable rooms; rates reasonable; breakfast optional. Tel. Ken. 4317.

BOSTON, Clearway St.—Pleasant room in private home, young business person preferred. Commonwealth 0513.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro Street, Suite 1—Clean, attractive room in private family, $6.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 1 with bath, oil heat, garage, kitchenette; transients welcomed. Reg. 6713.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Connecting rooms in private family, oil heat, space for car; reasonable. Regent 1283.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—Nicely furnished room with quiet, congenial family, new house. Longwood 6484.

N. Y. C., 412 W. 116th—Modern, newly decorated, newly furnished, studio type; Frigidaire, housekeeping; $5 up. FOSTER, ACad. 2-6217.

NEW YORK CITY, 226 West 74th—Exceptionally nice room, bath, kitchenette, with quiet private family, near subway express.

N. Y. C., 343 W. 71st—Attractive double room with kitchenette and piano, season, $10.50; also large outside single; $7. SOLLY, AC.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man desires work, cabinet-making, woodworking; excellent references; conscientious, thorough. Box K-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROTESTANT man, middle-aged, wants work. Blue Hills 3222 (Milton, Mass.).

RECENTLY returned from 12 years U. S. Government service in Europe; experienced office manager, specialist in centralization and control of all types communications, classifications, filing systems, office machinery, statistical compilations, thoroughly familiar all branches shipping; married, 37. Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 26, experienced, sales or designing oriental rugs; can travel; modest salary. JACK FELSEN, 1235 East 25th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

EXPERIENCED colored girl, do housework, plain cooking; reliable; good reference; part time preferred. Un. 4-8143 (N. Y. C.) MARY LIPSCOMB.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN

Just Returned from a European Season
PIANO INSTRUCTION
for talented beginners or advanced pupils.
One Sheridan Square, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2-4857

### TO LET—FURNISHED

*ON OCEAN FRONT*
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA
(Next to Beach Hotel)

"Imperial House" and "St. Annes House"

FOR RENTAL Season, Summer or yearly. Two detached bungalows, fully furnished, modern conveniences, garage and servants' quarters. PEACEFUL HOMES. Glorious Location. Bathing, Boating, Fishing. Write Janet Osbaldeston, HOLLYWOOD, Florida, U. S. A.

### WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll; Ironline shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

# Local Classified

## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### BIRDS FOR SALE

BERLIN—Parrakeets for sale, own breed, well cared for, all colours, cheap. PRILLINGER, W 30, Rosenheimerstr. 29 A. Tel.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

EZE-SUR-MER, A.M. FRANCE. Villa Lydie, 190,000 francs—4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, 2 terraces and pergola, central heating, electric light, garage; facing the sea, within one minute from station, cars and sea. Apply Box K-1596, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### MUSIC TEACHERS

PARIS, MR. MARCEL LARDERET, ex-accompanist Paris Conservatoire, teaches piano and singing; modern method. Address 130, Faubourg Poissonnière.

### POST WANTED

BOOKKEEPER with experience in all branches of office work, efficient and quick worker, seeks post. MR. E. BOLTSHAUSER-KREIS, Grenzstr. 7, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

GERMANY—Bank clerk, stock exchange experience, seeks post bourse or office; also property administration or advice. ALBERT WEINBERG, Berlin-Halensee, Ringbahnstr. 6.

LADY householder, 43, has also held independent post on African farm, seeks suitable post. FRL. ELISABETH HOPP, Wernigerode/Harz, Am Steinberg 3 b/Kleinau; Germany.

TRANSLATION, English, French into German, teaching or office work desired; Berlin preferred; would go abroad. GRONAU, Hohenzollerndamm 112, Berlin-Grunewald.

YOUNG woman seeks post, home or abroad, as housekeeper giving mother's care. TABITHA FURCH, Merkelstr. 19, Esslingen/Wttbg., Germany.—Junge Frau übernimmt Führung mutterlosen Haushaltes.

### ROOMS TO LET

BIEL.—To let, well-furnished RINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOMS
Apply FAMILY HEIMANN, Centralstr. 88, 3rd III. St., Biel-Bienne, Switzerland.

### TRANSLATORS

GERMANY—TRANSLATIONS
Übersetzungen in & aus allen Sprachen.
St. BRUNS, Minden/Westf., Bäckerstr. 7b.

# CONTINENTAL EUROPE

## DENMARK

### COPENHAGEN

Tricot and Dry Goods
H. RIEMER
Rebekkavej 34 Telf. Helr. 2579

N. Thorsøe-Olsen & Co.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

JOINER
A. J. LIND
Bianco Lunos Alle 8
Tel. Taga 4068 and Vester 02779
Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

## FRANCE

### CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
*Attorney-at-Law*
17, RUE DES BELGES CANNES
*Many years of experience.*

### PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
*If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 43-71 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.*
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

GIFTS

*that others will value at prices you will appreciate.*

Breakfast Set

MAPPIN & WEBB
1, rue de la Paix

The English Tea House

3, rue de Surène 88 bis, Av. Mozart
Tel.: Anjou 00-93 Tel.: Auteuil 28-58

*Full Supply of American and English Groceries*
Christmas Puddings, Crackers, Bacon, Marmalade, Home-Made Sausages, Cheese, Indian Specialties.
*APPLY FOR PRICE LIST*

Don't Waste Money

paying fancy prices for Toilet Goods, Groceries and Perfumes.

Come straight to SCOTT & SONS
348 RUE SAINT HONORÉ
The cheapest Drug Store in Paris.

ORDER YOUR

*Mince Pies and Plum Puddings at*

PENY'S
LUNCHEONS and TEAS
3 and 16, Place de la Madeleine
Tel: Anjou 06-75

KINDAL
*SWEDISH CUTLERY*

33 AVENUE DE l'OPERA
Razors, Safety Razors, Knives, Scissors
Manicure Sets, Table Cutlery

EDWARD ZEFF
24, Rue de la Pépinière
SHIRTMAKER AND HOSIER
Shirts (ready-made) from 45 frs.
Shirts (made to measure) from 75 frs.
Excellent quality combined with moderate prices are our guarantees of satisfaction.
A visit of inspection will prove well worth while.

Marcelino
*Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price*
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST-HONORE

Specialist in English and American forms

SYLVAIN CARBINI
*Shoe-Maker*

10, RUE DUPHOT (in the Court)
Tel.: Gutenberg 17-58

Marguerite Charlet
*DRESSMAKER*
Haute Couture Models.
30, rue Saint-Roch.

*"Say It With Flowers"*
We have beautiful flowers in a beautiful shop.
E. SANCHON
43, RUE ST-AUGUSTIN
5 yards from Ave. de l'Opéra
Tel.: Central 33-31
and at 162, Avenue Daumesnil

When Christmas Shopping
Visit the Smallest but Smartest
UMBRELLA SHOP IN PARIS
WILSON
8, rue Duphot (Madeleine)
See Wilson's Unique Leather Bags from 40 frs.

*"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"*

Charles Landrat
*FLORIST*
7, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Oswald H. Bein, Suc^r.
13, AVENUE de l'OPERA
*Great Selection of Gifts*
LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANCY WORK, etc., etc.

BRITISH AMERICAN GROCERY STORE
*Central 66-97 . . . 29 Rue Vignon*

## GERMANY

### BRESLAU

Clothiers and Linen Drapers
MANUFAKTURWAREN
WÄSCHE
Wäschefabrikation
Nur noch Dürer- Ecke Kreuzerstr. 3

Dampf - Bettfedern - Reinigung (neuestes System), Bettfedern und Daunen, Inlett, Daunen- und Steppdecken.
EDMUND FEODOR HESSE
Struvestr. 18 Tel. 60344

*Porcelain—Glass*
Maria Püschel
Sadowastr. 28 Tel. 39033
*PORZELLAN - GLASWAREN*
*BRAUTAUSSTATTUNGEN*

*FLORISTS*
Bereiten Sie Freude durch Blumen
von
HÜBNER
Feldstr. 11/13 Tiergartenstr. 34
Tel. 21389 Tel. 44625

### CHEMNITZ

Washing Machines Mangles
WASCHMASCHINEN
WÄSCHESCHLEUDERN
WASCH- u. BADEWANNEN
BERNHARD HÄHNER
Chemnitz-Süd
Bernsdorferstr. 5
Ruf 23314

### DRESDEN

Für Frohe Kinderherzen
For Happy Children—Poems
Gedichte von Gabriele Florey
Bilder von Alfred Mailick, RM 2.-
Verlag
Helingsche Verlagsanstalt
Leipzig C 1

*GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES*
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moszinskystr 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

*CURTAINS*
Upholstered Furniture
Lager Neuer POLSTER-MÖBEL
Teppiche, Diwandecken
Aufpolsterungen, Umarbeitungen
PAULA SONNTAG
Dürerstr. 17

### ELBING O/PR.

Eckert's Fruit Drinks
*are good and cheap*
Kelterei: Elbing O/Pr., Germany
Junkerstr. 30

### ESSLINGEN

KONDITOREI - KAFFEE
GEIGER — Esslingen, am Bahnhof
Erstklassige Erzeugnisse
Gemütliches Familien-Kaffee
*—CONFECTIONERS—*

### ESSLINGEN WTTBG.

*UPHOLSTERERS*
CARL BUHL
Bahnhofstr. 13
Tapezier- und Dekorationsgeschäft
*Anfertigung von Polstermöbeln und Vorhängen aller Art*
*Teppiche Linoleum*

### FRANKFURT a/M.

Department Stores
ALLES
SCHÖNE
Alles Neue
in nur guten Qualitäten finden Sie preiswert stets bei
SCHNEIDER
Das neuzeitliche grosse Kaufhaus
Frankfurt a.M., Zeil, Ecke Stiftstrasse

*Ladies' and Children's Outfitters*
DAMEN- U. KINDERKLEIDUNG
S. Sichel
Liebfrauenstr. 6

*Electrical Appliances. Radio*
JOHANN WEBER & SOHN
Unterlindau 86 Tel. 74507
Radio-Anlagen. Elektr. Artikel, Glühlampen, Beleuchtungskörper, elektr. Haushaltgeräte, als: Bügeleisen, Wasserkocher, Tee- u. Kaffee- Maschinen, Kochplatten, Heissluftduschen, Heizsonnen, Heizkissen, Staubsauger, etc. Billige Weihnachtspreise.

*TOILET ARTICLES COLOURS*
WALL-DROGERIE
HAGELAUER & SEIBEL
Toilette-Artikel, Material u. Farbwaren
Wallstrasse 18.

COAL DEALERS
E. GROSS
HOLZ und KOHLENHANDLUNG
Hohenstaufenstr. 4. Tel. 72939
Kronprinzenstr. 37

### HAMBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
*If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 32 34 22, where a bureau of all national and local advertisements is maintained.*
FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

*CONFECTIONERS*
KONDITOREI u. CAFÉ TIMPE
Grindelallee 12, nahe Dammtor-Bahnhof
Tel. 44 55 18
Festgebäck. Spez. Stollen
Konditoren, Qualitäts-Marzipan

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement please mention the Monitor.*

## GERMANY

### BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
*If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained*
Unter den Linden 59A

Steglitzer Anzeiger und Berlin-Steglitz fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
*undertakes good printing at moderate prices*

SALON U. d. LINDEN
*Hairdressers to Ladies and Gentlemen*
Permanent Waving
RICHARD BECKER
Unter den Linden 59 A
*Same house as The Christian Science Monitor Office*
Tel. A 2 Flora 3762

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N Kantstedt Allee 56
FURNITURE also SUITES
Large selection low prices, easy payments
Gediegene eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel
Gr. Auswahl niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht

BUTCHERS
*excellent meat and sausages*
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln N Müller Str 63
Tel C 6 Moabit 189
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

*STATIONERS*
G. HONRATH
Papier aller Art für Gewerbe, Büro und Haushalt. Geschäftsbücher Schreibwaren. Drucksachen, Bastelmaterial Charlottenstr. 63 (Nähe Leipzigerstr.)

FURS—Elegant Models
Carl Salback G.m.b.H.
BERLIN, Unter den Linden 67

CANNED GOODS MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg: Kolonnenstr. 48-49
Siemensstadt: Brunnenstr. 37
Tel.: G 1 Stephan 6413 u. Fraunhofer 2329
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

Invisible Textile Repairs
KUNSTSTOPFEREI
für Garderobe - Web- u. Kunstteppiche jeder Art
Anna Birkholz-Grabert
S. O. 16 Michaelkirchstr. 18
Tel. F 7 Jannowitz 4874

COAL DEALERS
Holz- u. Kohlenhandlung
H. BAUMGART
Lichtenberg, Verbindungsweg 93 Ecke Pfarrstrasse
Tel. E 5 /0308. Beelle Bedienung

PELZWAREN
E. ZASTROW, Kürschnermeister
Potsdamerstr. 93, I. (U-Bahn Bülowstr.)
Tel. B 1 Pallas 1582
Pelzmäntel, auch Maßanfertigung
Reparaturen Umarbeitungen
*FURRIERS*

*Frame Makers and Glaziers*
Bildereinrahmung Neuverglasung
Reparaturen sowie Glasversicherung
Spezialität: Tageslicht-Leuchtschilder
Glaserei B. Borgmann
C. 2. Kl. Poststr. 4 Tel. E 1 Berolina 1753

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK, Kleist. Str. 26a
FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialtät: Gobilins

English Club "Brighton"
*Conversation Diction*
Lectures Entertainments
every Thursday at 8 p. m. at "Deutsches Wirtshaus" Berlin-Neukölln, Bergstr. 136/7

Pelze E. van Eerten Furs
TEL. J 2 OLIVA 407
Kaiserallee 22, Ecke Trautenaustr
Umarbeitungen Reparaturen

*Glovers Haberdashers*
HERMANN GÜSSOW
HANDSCHUHE, HERREN-ARTIKEL
Berlin W., Lützowstr. 91 A
*Eckhaus Potsdamerstrasse*

### BRAUNSCHWEIG

GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. JÜRGENS
Steinweg 26
COCOA CHOCOLATE
*CONFECTIONERS*
Konditorei und Cafe
Braunschweiger Honigkuchen
OTTO TOLLE
Bohlweg 69 Telefon 1593

COALS BUILDING MATERIALS
CARL KLIE
Baumaterialien
Kohlen
Frankfurterstrasse 86
Gold and Silver Ware
GOLD - *und* SILBERSCHMUCK
Tafelgeräte — Bestecke
Anfertigung von Schmuck und Bestecken unter Zugabe von Bruchgold und Silber
RITTER
Wendenring 17

CONFECTIONERY
Das Haus der preiswerten süssen Weihnachtsgeschenke
GEORG FRICKE
POST STRASSE 9 Ruf 539

Das Fleisch, die Wurstwaren von BETHMANN
Petersilienstr. 2, Schuhstr. 34/35
Rathenaustr. gegenüber der Hauptpost
BRUNSWICK SAUSAGES
Mail Orders Filled

Umbrellas
for ladies, gentlemen and children. Repairs. New line: Most fashionable Knitwear. *Agents for* P. O. Salzmann, Dresden.
W. T. FESQ
Bohlweg 34, Ecke Dankwardstr.
*Regenschirme. Reparaturen. Strickwaren*

## GERMANY

### HAMBURG

*(Continued)*

Florists
BLUMENHAUS HUGO LUND
Breitestr. 14, Fernspr. 33 4972
Eigene Gärtnerei, Binderei in vornehmster Ausführung
Instandhaltung von Gärten usw.
Blumenspendenvermittlg. u. allen Städten

IRONMONGERS
House & Kitchen Articles. Glass & China
EISENWARENHAUS BARMBECK
Hans Löschky G.m.b.H.
Mildestieg 2 Ecke Fuhlsbüttelerstr. 228
Tel. D. 7 0656
Eisenwarenhaus, Haus- und *Küchenpersate*
Glas, Porzellan, Geschenkartikel

FEATHER BEDS CURTAINS BED LINEN UNDERWEAR
Rudolf Strobel
Hamburg 33, Bramfelderstr. 77
Tel. B. 3 Lützow 0674
Betten, Gardinen, Wäsche u. Unterzeuge.

LINGERIE
WILH. E. WILD
Neuerwall 50
SPEZIALHAUS
FÜR DAMENWÄSCHE
Taschentücher. Decken usw.

*COALS and COKE*
Kohlen Briketts
*Zentralheizungskoks*
*empfiehlt in besten Qualitäten frei Haus Hamburg—Altona—Blankenese*
PAUL C. A. SCHULZE
Glockengiesserwall 17. Tel. 32 75 07/08

Gentlemen's Tailors
SCHNEIDER FÜR HERREN
Hermann Meyer
Mundsburgerdamm 26.
Tel. 23 06 22

BOOKBINDING—PRINTING
Hermann Schöne
Gurlittstrasse 47 Tel. 24 85 76
Buchbinderei — Buchdruckerei

FISH
Smoked, marinated, canned, and salted. Please call at our shop: Gr. Burstah 55
A. Wilthagen G.m.b.H., Hamburg
SALMON and FISH SMOKERIES
(Established 1871)
*Ask for Our Price-List*

LAUNDRY, free delivery
MAX LOHNER'S
Dampfwaschanstalt "Edelweiss"
Bramfelder Str. 113
Tel. B 8 2338 and B 8 3446
Linen by weight, also ironed

*GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS*
KARL ZASS & CO.
*HERRENKONFEKTION*
HAMBURG: Mönckebergstr. 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr. 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

*COAL* *COKE*
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
*Kohlen—Koks—Briketts*
*Zentralheizungskoks*

Children's Clothes
Made to Measure
A. MEYER & CO.
Anfertigung von Kindergarderobe aller Art
Mundsburgerdamm 26 Tel. 23 06 22

Möbelhaus Neckermann
Hamburg, Grindelallee 1 *(near Dammtor)*
Tel. Hansa 7323
*Complete Home Furnishing*
Good style. Best references.
*Free delivery and placing of furniture.*

Elegant Dresses, Coats, Hats and Underwear. Modern Dressmaking Establishment
ANNA MEYER
Klopstock Str. 35 p., Tel. H. 3. Ainter 2283
Vornehme Kleider, Mäntel, Hüte und Wäsche
Werkstatt für neuzeitliche Frauenkleidung

Bakers and Confectioners
HERMANN KRUSE
Bäckerei und Konditorei
Spezialität: Dresdner Stollen
Kopenhagener Gebäck, Wiener Weissbrot
Hamburg 21, Herderstr. 26 Tel. 22 30 61

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS
MODERATE CHARGES
ANNA DEMANN
Erika Strasse 77 I
Anfertigung feiner Damenmoden
Mässige Preise

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Florists and Floral Decorators
F. BREMER
Braunschweigerstr. 11 Tel. 22731
BLUMEN- u. DEKORATIONSGESCHÄFT

Delicious Fruit — Fresh Vegetables
*Köstliches Obst, frisches Gemüse und Kartoffeln bekommen Sie im*
Fruchthaus Brandes
BREITENESTRASSE 23

*FANCY WORK*
Geschmack, Eleganz und Farbharmonie vereinen die HANDARBEITEN von
Handarbeitshaus M. HAGEMANN
Steintorstr. 9 Hildesheimerstr. 240
Tel. 36476 (Aegidientorplatz)

Fresh Fish and Canned Fish
Fische und Feinkost
ILONA BOCK
Langensalzastrasse 22
*Auf sämtlichen Wochenmärkten anwesend*

House and Kitchen Utensils
Eisen- und Messingwaren, Werkzeuge
Haus- u. Küchengeräte
in grosser Auswahl
LÖSSNITZ G.m.b.H.
(Thias Nachf.)
An der Markthalle. Tel. 29051

Porcelain
W. WEITZ
*PORZELLAN-KRISTALL*
Georgstr. 28 Tel. 37163

Dress Material, Bedding, Linen
SIMON & WENTE
Grupenstr. 18/17 Tel. 24437
KLEIDERSTOFFE
BETTEN WÄSCHE
UNTERZEUGE STRÜMPFE

*PIANO LESSONS*
Klavierunterricht
*Konservat. ausgebildete Klavierlehrerin erteilt gründlichen Unterricht.*
Frl. Dietrich, Hildesheimerstr. 211.

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Seiden- u. Wollstoffe
Gardinen, Dekorationen
u. s. w.
SONDER & CO.
Die GROSSEN Etagen m. d. KLEINEN Preisen
LEIPZIG C. 1 Peterstr. 18
*SILKS—WOOLLENS—CURTAINS*

Silks Velvets Woollens
SEIDENHAUS JACOBY
Leipzig C 1 Peterstr. 35
Führendes Spezialhaus für Seide - Samt und Wolle

## GERMANY

### LEIPZIG

*(Continued)*

*Spezialhaus für Damen- und Kinder-Kleidung*
Franz Ebert
Leipzig C 1, Thomaskirchhof 22
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters

Seiden-Grosz
ist in Seiden führend am Platze!
MARKT 13
The Leading Silk Drapers

*Lace and Ribbons*
ERSTES SPEZIALHAUS
*für Modeneuheiten*
*Spitze, Bänder, Blumen, etc.*
*Alle modischen Neuheiten*
E. SAXL, Petersstr. 5.
Tel. 11731

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Die Alkoholfreie Gaststätte
empfiehlt ihren kräftigen, preiswerten Mittagstisch
LEIPZIG C.1. DRESDENERSTRASSE 7.

HK
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Telefon: 11610

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GARDINEN
DEKORATIONEN
TEPPICHE
LÄUFERSTOFFE
METHNER
Vertrieb von Erzeugnissen sächs. Gardinenfabriken G. Methner & Co.
Breiter Weg. 13 Tel. 31433

GAME and POULTRY
E. WIEPRECHT
Inhaber: Fritz Wieprecht
Schwibbogen Nr. 4 Fernsprecher 30567
Ältestes Spezial-Geschäft für
WILDBRET UND FF. TAFEL-GEFLÜGEL
Eigene Kühl- und Gefrieranlagen

*LAUNDRY*
WÄSCHEREI HAUSFRAUENHILFE
Olvenstedterstrasse 22
Tel. 30197/98
Reinigung aller Haushalts- u. Geschäftswäsche im Beisein der Kundschaft oder nach Gewicht

Coals and Other Fuel
ALBERT GRABAU
Kohlen und sämtliche Brennmaterialien
Magdeburg-Diesdorf — Gersdorferstr. 11.

EGG DEALERS
BERTHOLD SAEGER
EIER GROSSHANDLUNG
Kümmelsberg Tel. 31277

Braut-Betten bei Bettfedern Bussmann
Schwertfegerstr. 23 T

# CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

## SWEDEN

**STOCKHOLM** (Continued)

**Choose Your Christmas Gifts**

this year from Twilfit's stylish novelties. You will find elegant dressing-gowns, underwear, stockings and gloves at lowest prices.

**Twilfit**

NYBROGATAN 11

The Fashionable Shops for Hosiery and High Class Knitted Goods

**OSCAR BÆCKMAN**

Kungsentan 10 Centrum
Drottninggatan 60
Sveavägen 73

**Lagerson's**
SHOE STORE
Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm
*Established in 1874*
Stockholm Göteborg

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
**Myrstedts Matthörna**
Stockholm Kungsgatan 5

STOCKHOLMS NYA FRUKTAFFÄR
*FRUIT STORE*
Birgerjarlsgatan 32
Tel. Norr 983, Norr 2402

**Antiques**
*All Kinds*
E. DOLK
11a Riddaregatan Tel. Ö. 9398

**MIMOSA**
*FLORISTS*
3 NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

Guldsmedsaktiebolaget
A. E. HOLM
*JEWELLER*
42 ODENGATAN 42
Branches Tureberg and Sundbyberg

*STATIONERY*
H. WENNERHOLM
*PAPPERSHANDEL*
Birgerjarlsgatan 31; Norrlandsgatan 31
*Also films, printing and developing.*

## SWITZERLAND

**BERNE**

**H. ZULAUF, Berne**
Bärenplatz 4
*Swiss Domestic Arts and Crafts*

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
**Bäreck"**
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.

**Splendide**
Confiserie Tea Room
Christoffelgasse
Open Tuesday and Thursday evening

For CHRISTMAS
*Modern Wool and Silk Materials*
*Inexpensive Silk Remnants*
*for Needlework, Lampshades,*
*Ties, Bags*
M. ZEENDER
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 6, 1. St.

*Shoes made to measure*
E. Schulze-Kröpfli
All repairs at moderate prices.
SPITALGASSE 40 1 Stock
Tel. Chr 32 636

E. HELLER-SICKERT
(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves.

*BOOK SELLERS*
Herbert Lang & Co.
Every Book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MUNZGRABEN

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
First Class Butchers
Charcuterie fine

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 25
Dessert Fruit—Lindt and Sprüngli and Peter-Cailler Kohler Chocolates.

## SWITZERLAND

**BERNE** (Continued)

Modern House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis at moderate prices at
**Christen & Co. A.G. Bern Marktgasse 27**

Linens & Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4, Berne

BERGER-STALDER
Au Départ
Bern, Spitalgasse 33.
*The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites*
REPAIRS

GRANDE-CONFISERIE-TEA ROOM
**Weber Alplanalp**
TEL. BOLLW. 21.11 - RUE DE L'HOPITAL 36
Bern
The best known Confectionery and Tea-Room. "the Rendezvous" of English Tourists. Light Luncheons, chocolate, etc. Ice cream. Home-made Fondants au Chocolat. English spoken.

Milk and Dairy Products and Delikatessen
Highest Quality
L. STRUBY-BALDINGER
Hirschengraben 10.

MATHYS & CO.
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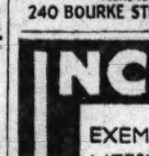
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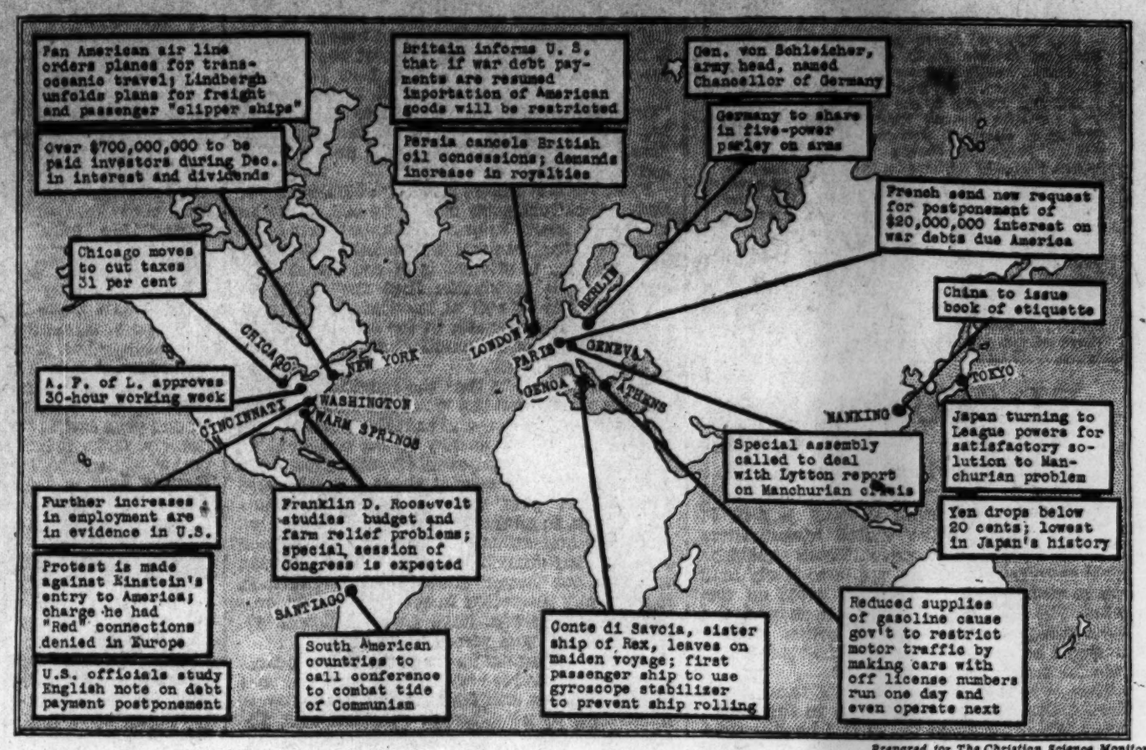
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Pan American air line orders planes for trans-oceanic travel; Lindbergh unfolds plans for freight and passenger "clipper ships"
Over $700,000,000 to be paid investors during Dec. in interest and dividends
Chicago moves to cut taxes 31 per cent
A. F. of L. approves 30-hour working week
Further increases in employment are in evidence in U.S.
Protest is made against Einstein's entry to America; charge he had "Red" connections denied in Europe
U.S. officials study English note on debt payment postponement
Britain informs U. S. that if war debt payments are resumed importation of American goods will be restricted
Persia cancels British oil concessions; demands increase in royalties
Franklin D. Roosevelt studies budget and farm relief problems; special session of Congress is expected
South American countries to call conference to combat tide of Communism
Gen. von Schleicher, army head, named Chancellor of Germany
Germany to share in five-power parley on arms
French send new request for postponement of $20,000,000 interest on war debts due America
China to issue book of etiquette
Special assembly called to deal with Lytton report on Manchurian crisis
Japan turning to League powers for satisfactory solution to Manchurian problem
Yen drops below 20 cents; lowest in Japan's history
Reduced supplies of gasoline cause gov't to restrict motor traffic by making cars with off license numbers run one day and even operate next
Conte di Savoia, sister ship of Rex, leaves on maiden voyage; first passenger ship to use gyroscope stabilizer to prevent ship rolling
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
GENOA
ATHENS
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
WARM SPRINGS
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
SANTIAGO
TOKIO
NANKING

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## *All Nature*

### *Musk Ox*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN THE northern part of Greenland and in the Canadian barren grounds from Hudson's Bay to the Mackenzie River, we find the musk ox, an animal which is neither ox nor sheep, but has some of the characteristics of each.

Its shaggy coat of long hair gives the animal an oblong shape. The dark brown outer hair is slightly over a foot long, and though the animal walks on wide hoofs which keep it from sinking in soft snow, the long hair frequently drags. The inner coat is soft, light brown, and woolly—it is so dense that neither cold nor moisture can penetrate. The Eskimo uses it for bedding and as an article of barter.

Both the male and the female have horns, those of the male being considerably larger. They cover the whole top of the head and are flattened at the base to form a line in the center.

For food, the musk ox depends on grass, saxifrage, lichens and shrubby willows. During the months of July and August, when an abundance is obtainable, the animal eats continually. During the long winters the accumulated fat serves to nourish the animal, piecing out with the aid of lichens obtained by brushing away the snow with horns and hoofs.

Musk oxen have been known by their skins since 1670, but it was not until 1899 that a live animal was captured for the Duke of Bedford and introduced to civilization. In 1900 the Zoölogical Garden at Copenhagen received a bull calf.

The name of "musk" ox was given because of the musklike odor detectable on the leeward side of a herd, but many who have eaten the meat say that it has no taint at all, but is juicy and tender. Admiral Peary in his north pole trip made good use of this knowledge, as have many explorers since. He says, "In 1899, in Independence Bay, the finding of a herd of musk oxen saved the lives of my entire party."

## *Did You Know That—*

*(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)*

**India rubber** has been successfully used as a substitute for putty in the setting of window glass in a New York bank building?

**David Lloyd George** receives a pension of $10,000 annually from a pension fund established by Andrew Carnegie?

**There are** 22 newspaper men in the Swedish Parliament which meets Jan. 10?

**Anybody can** now take out a patent on a new variety of plant, flower or fruit?

**Licensed glider pilots** number 257 in the United States?

**The American** 2-cent stamp came into use in 1883?

## *Brevities*

**Roanoke Times:** Returns from Russia agree that the Soviet is determined to carry out the Five-Year Plan even if it takes 20 years to do it.

**Los Angeles Times:** The longest distance between any two given points is that between the down payment and the one that makes you paid up.

**Punch:** Gorillas at the Zoo have been shown a jungle-film; but we advocate a strict censorship of Hollywood productions before they are classified as fit for apes.

**Philadelphia Inquirer:** Bagpipes are to be admitted into Canada free, but, after all, that's the Dominion's lookout.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** So live the public opinion of your worth as a man won't shrink because your bank roll does.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## *Quotation for Today*

*GOODNESS consists not in the outward things we do, but in the inward things we are. To be is the great thing.*—CHOPIN.

## *In Lighter Vein*

**"Things That Money Cannot Buy"**

Mrs. E. B. (Holden, Mass.) sends a long and doleful list of things that her money cannot buy, among them:

A drawer for a detective bureau.
Cement for concrete facts.
A blanket for an oyster bed.

Mrs. B. M. S. (Dayton, Ohio):

A drink from a bed spring.
Cosmetics for the "skin of your teeth."

A. L. W. (Evanston, Ill.):

Wheels for a football coach.

Mrs. E. S. Z. (Moline, Ill.):

A lock for a grip of the hand.
Cloth for the shades of night.

Misses M. E. W. and D. M. W. (Newton, Mass.):

Cream and sugar for movie serials.
A mattress for Poland Springs.
Braille editions for the window blind.
A landlord for mud flats.
A comb for canal locks.
A dog with the bark of a tree.
A cupboard of traffic jams.
Employees for the potted plant.

Miss M. H. (New York):

A picture for a frame of mind.
A cruet for the oil of gladness.

**Horticultural Note**

Wife (breaking the news of brother's arrival): "Hector has come to stay for a few days. Poor boy, he's looking very seedy."

Husband: "Seedy, is he? Well, he isn't going to plant himself here!"—*Humorist.*

**Genius**

Fond Mother (to daughter): "What did the editor tell you when you submitted your poem to him?"

Daughter: "He said he couldn't print it because he was out of poetry type."—*Pathfinder.*

**Add: Astounding Facts**

"Statisticians have figured that an elevator in Toledo's tallest building travels 24 miles daily, half of that distance going up."—*News item.*

## *A Word a Day*

### *Notes and Queries*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Extant** (Miss V. L., who asks if the word is used correctly in the following sentence: "Dr. Henry Smith Williams, the famous scientist and ornithologist, whose collection of nests made by birds with colored yarn, silk and strings is undoubtedly the finest extant, will speak at the meeting of the Bird Study Club tomorrow evening")—Although "extant" conveys the sense of "in existence"—or, better, "still existing"—the word seems to be almost as out of place as a canary among sparrows. Compare the use of "forenoon" for "morning," "proceed" for "go," "suborn" for "bribe," "collation" for "meal," "anent" for "about," "domestic" for "servant," "the military" for "soldiers," "serviette" for "napkin," etc.

Writers should not feel that the ordinary natural word which suggests itself is soiled because it is used by the common people.

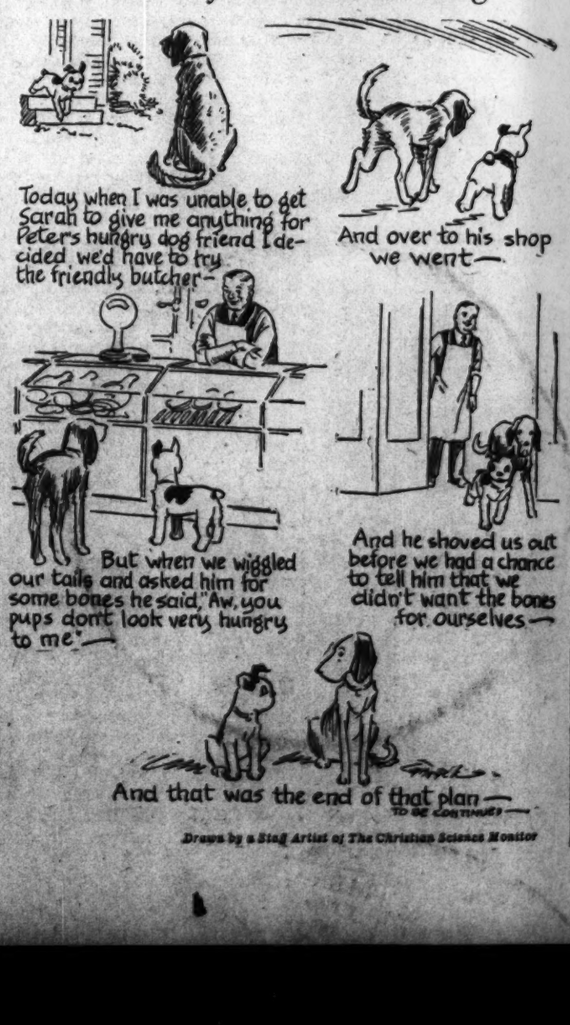
Referring to the sentence again, either "collection of birds' nests made with colored yarn . . ." or "collection of nests made by birds using colored yarn . . ." would seem preferable to the construction which attributes such exotic beauty to birds. Also, we like a comma after "silk."

Oh, yes; if you have to read the announcement, remember the emphasis on the first syllable, *eks'-tant.*

**"Insofar as" or "in so far as"** (Miss V. L.)—This is not to be confused with "inasmuch as." Write the expression "in so far as"—or, nine times out of ten, omit the "in."

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## *The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog*


Today when I was unable to get Sarah to give me anything for Peter's hungry dog friend I decided we'd have to try the friendly butcher—
But when we wiggled our tails and asked him for some bones he said, "Aw, you pups don't look very hungry to me."—
And over to his shop we went—
And he shoved us out before we had a chance to tell him that we didn't want the bones for ourselves—
And that was the end of that plan—
TO BE CONTINUED

*Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor*

## *"I Record only the Sunny Hours"*

### *Supplying Needs*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

San Diego, Calif.

FRIENDLY coöperation in business, which overlooks the fears so often centered in money as a medium of exchange, has been manifest in the recent activities of the plan now in operation in San Diego, a plan which provides a "clearing house for barters."

An instance of how the plan has benefited one woman who owns and manages a dairy on Point Loma is typical of its possibilities. The first event in the chain of helpful services was the installation of a bathroom which she had been wanting for some time. This was accomplished through three exchanges which meant three new customers. The rough plumbing was installed by one plumbing contractor; some fixtures were supplied by another, and the fixtures were set by a third. This meant the furnishing of butter, milk and eggs to three families, until the amount should be consumed (and then, no doubt, the new customers will continue as cash customers).

In like manner the woman acquired a desk, piano lessons for her daughter, beauty parlor attention, shoe repairing and dentist's services. Then 1000 bricks for paving a patio, some sand and gravel were bartered for, and even a painting contractor has agreed to paint her house in exchange for dairy products.

If one woman can accomplish this without money, why should not thousands of others—both men and women—learn the real enjoyment to be gained in business by using a convenient medium of exchange, which is not money, but seeing needs and supplying them?

## *The Editor's Puzzle*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

28

Of all other crisises the nation has passed thorough and experienced, this is the oddest. Stocks of goods seem to be greater than at any period in the world's history known to man and yet, notwithstanding all this, men seem to have less dollars to spend. Experiments are being tried with bartering's advantages and this may solve the issue.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


# EDITORIALS

## Can This Gift Be Rejected?

IF TWO nations were offering a gift of $1,000,000,000 to the United States, there would be a rush to accept. There should be equal eagerness to accept the boon freely held out in the British and French notes on war debts. For should the gift of facts and the opportunity for constructive action therein proffered be accepted, the United States would gain far more than $1,000,000,000.

That is to measure the value of these latest clarifications of the debt tangle in the lowest terms. Their potential worth can be measured more fully in terms of greater human comfort and increased good will among nations. For these explanations of the need for continuation of the moratorium are not so much briefs for British and French fiscal stability as briefs for the world's economic, social and political welfare.

The British note in particular must strongly appeal to the American people. Ostensibly a communication from Downing Street to the State Department, it is in reality an appeal from the taxpayers of Britain to the taxpayers of the United States to consider the dangers to both should both insist on full and prompt renewal of payments by their debtors.

This message points out frankly that world stability is threatened by a resumption of the complicated series of transfers suspended by the Hoover debt holiday, and that if the United States refuses to continue the respite provided by the moratorium, Britain in turn will have to demand payment from her own debtors. The note declares such a renewed attempt "to force the stream of capital to flow uphill" from countries on the brink of bankruptcy would deal a stunning blow to hopes for the world's economic rehabilitation. And it adds that trade revival would compensate Britain and America many times over for any sacrifices made to help their debtors.

By this argument it is not Britain's capacity to pay but the capacity of her debtors to pay which is in question. While it may be doubted if Great Britain could in her turn force resumption of remittances from her debtors, there can be no doubt that putting her under the necessity of making the attempt would endanger her fiscal position and throw into reverse gear the reviving movement of confidence and credit throughout the world. Moreover, London points out with compelling logic that the necessity of finding the export surplus with which to pay America at this time would force Britain to buy less from America.

However, it is not merely to the American pocket that this note speaks plainly. It appeals to the American sense of justice. It shows that, measured in goods—and it is in goods that the debts must eventually be paid—Britain is repaying twice what she borrowed. It tells the American taxpayer that his British cousin has already paid America nearly $1,000,000,000 more than he has received from his own debtors.

Both in their appeal to enlightened self-interest and their plea for fair play these notes must score with the American citizen. It is with him that they need to score. For months and years statesmen and economists have recognized that complete collection of the war debts would be more costly both in money and good will than would a partial remission. The economists have spoken out bluntly. They have said, as the Basel report of experts said in August of 1931, that so long as nations refused to accept goods the attempt to transfer debt payments "must necessarily throw the world's financial balance out of equilibrium."

But most of the statesmen in their rôle of national politicians have not been so frank. They have reiterated the truism that the debts were legal obligations and have encouraged the popular belief that they could be paid in full. Now the people of other nations put the case plainly to the people of the United States. Americans who have been wondering why we are today mysteriously experiencing want in the midst of plenty may find in these notes a few clues. For present difficulties are due not alone to the failure of distribution among the people within nations, but also to a clogging of free exchange between nations.

When the part war debts have played in that clogging is understood and effectual measures are taken to break the jam, the return of happier times will be tremendously speeded. And despite the congressional chorus now chanting "No, No," the value of the opportunity before America will eventually be recognized.

## Education and Spiritual Values

"CHRISTO ET ECCLESIÆ" is the inscription on the seal of America's oldest university. This and many other similar mottoes bear witness to the contribution of the Christian church to the establishment of higher education in the United States. With the exception of the state universities, there is hardly a college or university from the Atlantic to the Pacific that does not owe its origin to the Christian impulse.

Originally, the purpose was frankly vocational, namely, to provide an educated ministry for the churches. Today, after several generations, the process of secularization has gone so far that in many quarters the college or university is regarded as neutral, if not actually unfriendly, so far as institutional Christianity is concerned.

In view of the growing secularism of recent years, which has affected many phases of living quite outside of colleges and universities, it is of more than ordinary interest that a conference held the other day in New York City under the auspices of New York University on "The Obligation of Universities to the Changing Order" devoted two of its sessions to a discussion of the relation of the university to spiritual values.

Prof. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard declared that inasmuch as values can never be known by being known about, but rather by being felt, the personal transmission of values from teacher to student is of the utmost importance. His conclusion that the ability to impart values as well as knowledge and technique should be a factor in the selection of the teaching staffs of universities touches the heart of the whole matter.

No one can doubt that the faculties of many colleges throughout the land have been selected with this rule in view and that the greatest care has been exercised, usually by the president, to provide teachers who not only possess experience and skill in their special fields but who also possess that "plus" which is something in addition even to character and certainly is more than nominal adherence to some established faith. On the other hand, it is an open question whether our larger educational institutions, more vitally interested in research and in productive scholarship, have given sufficient attention to spiritual values.

This New York conference may be an indication that the tide is beginning to turn and that our universities and colleges will again devote themselves to what Dr. L. P. Jacks calls the education of the "whole man."

## Remodeling a City Government

WHEN a city has been a city for some two hundred years, and in that span has accumulated a population of approximately 7,000,000 persons and a municipal government of uncounted departments, boards, commissions, bureaus, courts, institutions and borough and county officers, many of them somewhat intertwined with cobwebs and with each other, there comes a time for renovating and reorganizing.

That is what many believe has come in New York. Among those who so believe is Mr. Alfred E. Smith, who appeared Thursday before the Hofstadter-Seabury Legislative Committee with blue prints and specifications for a thorough revamping and systematizing of the government of New York City with its five included boroughs and counties. With a background of experience gained in a similar consolidation and simplification of state governmental services when he was Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Smith recommends that the numerous municipal services be grouped into ten departments under an executive mayor, with a more compact legislative assembly, with the county offices merged and with judgeships made appointive instead of elective.

Whether this or some other set of plans be followed—and its general lines are almost unquestionably sound—there is a large section of public opinion in the American metropolis which holds there should be a complete rewriting of the city charter. Nothing less than this and a few amendments to the State Constitution will bring order out of the tangle that has grown up with the years. Many, too, will believe with Mr. Smith that the hour now is propitious for such a move.

The Seabury investigations have aroused a growing public sentiment for more business-like administration of the city's affairs. The notable economy moves of Mayor Joseph V. McKee have given forward-looking citizens something to feed their enthusiasm. The former Governor's dramatic appearance may be a prelude to his becoming a candidate for Mayor. Or it may contribute to the eventual support of Mr. McKee as a fusion candidate against Tammany.

The plan might even bear out the dour comment of Mr. George U. Harvey, Republican municipal leader, that it would merely place all five boroughs instead of one under the control of Tammany Hall. But the fact that it would lop off more than 100 lucrative offices from the list that furnishes political patronage is enough to insure its unpopularity in the "Wigwam" and commend it to thousands of voters.

At any rate, the recurrent proposals for simpler, more efficient and more economical government in the largest city of the United States point not only to a hope for action there but also to a widespread need in municipal government in many sections of this and other countries. At a time when business is learning by compulsion the lessons of tighter organization and more direct methods there is added reason that the administration of the people's business should receive every atom of efficiency, economy and dispatch that governmental renovation and remodeling can give it.

## What! No Fiddle?

MENTION of the name of Nero recalls to many persons not only the frolicsome pup that worked a new pattern in the parlor drapes, but the Roman emperor who is said to have sat contentedly among the embers of a burning city and played simple little tunes on his pretty little fiddle. That's briefly the story imbedded firmly in the memories of those whose early "hist'ry books" left a particularly vivid picture of a dissipated old monarch, perched upon a distant hilltop, swinging into the strains of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" on his Stradivarius, while the crumbling walls of the city fell into the ash heaps of a declining empire.

But recent research into the customs of Nero's time seems to show that history, and especially ancient history, is not always redeemable at one hundred cents on a dollar. The facts are pretty well established that Nero and Rome enjoyed each other's society too well to give serious support to any suspicion that the Emperor poured kerosene over the city, touched a match to it and nonchalantly retired to his observation car for conveyance to a distant hill, there to play on his fiddle while he watched the fire. And as though to topple over the entire structure the asseveration is made that Nero never owned a fiddle, for there were no fiddles in his day.

While Nero aspired to be poet, philosopher, actor, musician and charioteer, his record as a fiddler has outlived whatever progress he may have made in other directions. And now comes the startling assertion that Nero had no fiddle. One almost exclaims, "Oh, fiddledy dee!" But it is said that he did have a "fidicula," an instrument which may be called the great-great-uncle of the fiddle. It was a square affair of wood, across the top of which its strings were stretched. And upon this "fidicula" we are told that Nero either "fidiculed" or "fidiculated." How "fidiculous"!

## A Court With a Difference

OF LATE there has been frequent use of court terminology in referring to the Manchuria proceedings at Geneva. But this court, it is well to keep in view, is a court with a difference. Last year it met with only the foggiest acquaintance with what Owen D. Young once said is "our scarcest raw material," namely, facts. It has employed the intervening period by sending its own witness to the spot, clothed with a mandate not only from the League but from the litigants themselves, one of whom—Japan—herself suggested the procedure.

In yet another respect the court is different from ordinary courts. The Lytton report recommends that the approach to a settlement should be based upon "conciliation, not criticism." Much as the world may condemn the tactics employed by the Japanese in Manchuria, the Lytton Commission recognized that they were the result of a deep-seated situation, and that a settlement which failed to take this into consideration would be unsatisfactory. The court, if it accepts the Lytton philosophy, will thus be a court of conciliation, a function which is the more necessary in view of the fact that in this Manchurian dispute the League is dealing, as Lord Lytton says, "with a very threatening storm which overshadows the whole sky of international politics."

It would be wise of the Japanese to appreciate the deep impression that the Lytton Report has made. They must know that it has become a best seller, attaining a large circulation in many countries. So many demands for a cheap copy have been received in Washington that the State Department has suggested to the League the advisability of issuing one. No matter how the Japanese may impugn the Report, world opinion has plainly found in it a rock amid the Manchurian quicksands, one on which it can lean in fulfilling its post-war function as the "sanction" of the peace treaties. It should be satisfactory at least to liberal-minded Japanese that the prerequisite of wise decisions in a well-informed opinion has thus been satisfied.

The sooner the Geneva discussions reach down to the Report, the better will world opinion be pleased. There is every encouragement that they will soon do so. The fact that Japan has appeared before the League Council this time with an array of counsel and experts is of tremendous significance. World opinion is beginning to tell. Gone is the old perfunctoriness based upon a weary iteration and reiteration of blank and unexplanatory denial which made up the Japanese case twelve months ago. World opinion may not have been successful in restraining Japan in Manchuria, but it has not made her so irresponsible as to snap her fingers at the world and go her own way regardless of it.

## A Bonelli by Any Other Name—

THURSDAY was a big day for Port Byron, N. Y. Previously the skippers of the barges and lighters that breast the placid waters of the Erie Canal which lap the shores of Cayuga County passed the little hamlet with little more than a fleeting glance. Today a shrill whistle or a siren blast rouses all hands; even the cook in the galley drops his potatoes. As the crew lines the bulwarks the word passes: "That's where Dick Bunn was born, the great op'ry singer."

Of course, he isn't Dick Bunn any more. The cosmopolitan impresarios who guide the fortunes of famous opera houses in the United States may bravely recognize and present American talent, but they have found it tickles the public palate just a wee bit more piquantly when served with a little Italian dressing. So when the exigent music patrons of European capitals heard the erstwhile engineering student and set the cachet of their approval upon a baritone voice of exquisite beauty he became Richard Bonelli to America, if you please.

Bunn or Bonelli, the boy from Port Byron, N. Y., has steamed ahead under his own power. He is a sterling example of the proof of the old adage that genius is a capacity to take pains. It is a far cry and a long pull from carrying a super's spear not so very many years ago on the same Metropolitan Opera House boards where, the other evening, a vast and fashionable audience rose to its feet to applaud his interpretation of the rôle of the elder Germont in "La Traviata."

Those who know him find his singing success has left him the same sturdy, likable American who had expected to be an engineer—Bonelli notwithstanding. After all, it is something that he didn't change Richard to Riccardo. He probably thought Port Byron, N. Y., would hardly stand for that.

## Editorial Notes

Leon Trotzky, exiled from Russia and none too welcome in many other countries, may be allowed to lecture in Sweden if he wishes to. Which leads one to inquire whether the catalogue of Mr. Trotzky's linguistic equipment ends with the classic phrase, "including the Scandinavian."

"There are no new jokes on the stage," says a headline in the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer. No, not even in the stuff that some producers expect the public to take seriously.

The chemical industry now reports a gleam of light on the depression horizon. Perhaps that industry may yet present the proper "solution" of some of the world's troubles.

To avoid eclipse now, football stars must become more noticeable shining lights in their studies.

## Early Potatoes

ALTHOUGH we have recently learned the effectiveness of the "old potato" in political legerdemain, and are properly grateful for this item of information, it seems to me that we are losing sight of one very important angle of the whole potato situation—the tuber's one-time universal use as a plug for the spout on the kerosene can.

This (if my impression is correct and this datum is in danger of being lost in the press of modern affairs) arises out of progress in the guise of electricity and the incandescent light; it is good and, moreover, it is inevitable. But, while riding joyously in the chariot of progress, let us cast a backward glance at the alliance of the potato and the kerosene spout—it deserves a place in Americana rivaling that accorded to the powder horn, the old oaken bucket and the roller towel that hung on so well.

* * *

Consider. Those were the days when dinner was at noon and supper, including fried potatoes, at night; when farm land was worth a hundred, then a hundred and fifty dollars an acre, and it was rumored that in Tazwell County a sale had been made at two hundred. Those were the days when we walked to and from work, stopping at noon at the post office to pick up the mail and the newspaper, already one day old; when autumn caused us to set up the base burner in the parlor, and spring gave the signal to take it down again for storage in the shed.

It was in those times that the town saw the passing of Doctor Sheeland's buggy and faithful mare, and their replacement by a two-cylinder chain drive runabout. Already there were four blocks of pavement around the courthouse square, and before winter there was to be a two-mile stretch of "hard road" running north across the prairie. There was talk of an interurban line, and some of the more restless citizens favored putting in an electric light plant.

But the electric light was something fantastic and very far away, while the kerosene lamp was firmly intrenched in every home and store in the village. The lamps dearest and best known were, of course, those used at home. In the kitchen there was, commonly, a type which should be, and doubtless is, preserved somewhere in a museum. It was a bracket lamp, mounted high on the wall near the window, with a quicksilvered concave reflector which could be swung to throw the light to the cook stove, to the dining table, or to grandmother's knitting.

The crowning glory, though, was the parlor lamp—a massive thing that only adult hands might touch. Here genius had spent itself unchecked. The bowl was gleaming brass, tooled with all unending design of wreaths and cherubs, and the wick—delicious fact!—was circular. Lighting this lamp was always a ceremony and even the parents never quite lost their interest in it. The match touched the wick and instantly the fire began to creep both ways from the spot, running around its prescribed path until it met itself on the opposite side and the glowing circle became complete. When that mysterious conclusion had been reached the children always looked at each other in a secret and profound satisfaction.

* * *

Answering the doorbell in the evenings was a little more complicated then than now. Today we call through the speaking tube, snap on the hall light and press the button that unlocks the door. Yesterday the business was more involved. There was first the questioning look between members of the family: Who can that be! Mother folded her sewing hastily and slipped her thimble into an apron pocket. Dad, who had discarded his necktie in the interest of comfort, retreated to seek it out again. The children ventured peeps down the dark hall to see what could be made of the dark figure on the porch. Meanwhile mother was engaged in the usual debate over the lighting problem—whether it would be better to take the big lamp to the door, leaving the parlor in darkness, or to make ready a smaller lamp. The debate always ended in the same decision: it would take too long to get the smaller lamp, and perhaps the caller would feel impolitely treated if longer delayed. So she picked up the huge lamp with a firm hand and, in the center of her own tent of illumination, advanced down the hall, the perimeter of light moving forward with each careful step.

* * *

And behind all this, of course, was the hard-working chap at the grocery store who filled the orders for kerosene and sent out the cans with a small potato jammed effectively on each spout. (Incidental query: Why always potatoes? Why not, sometimes, carrots, or turnips?) I have often wondered how the grocer took care of that item of small-town overhead; whether he charged it in on the kerosene sales or as profit and loss on potatoes. Perhaps it could have been considered advertising; as a neat way of saying that, if the housewife needed potatoes, the Bon Ton Grocery had good ones in its bins.

Rough were the roads in those days, and delivery boys were always hurried. Thank-you-ma'ams and bouncy crossings they must take in their stride. An unplugged kerosene can could ruin a load of foodstuffs. In this crisis there rose a true American who solved the problem with the means readiest to hand. I wish I knew his name—the person who jabbed the first potato onto the spout of a kerosene can.

J. F. H.

## Barter Brought Up to Date

SOPHIA

TWO millenniums ago, when the agents of the advanced and luxury-loving people of the Mediterranean basin came into the wild areas of Bulgaria, Roumania, and Russia, to buy hides and other valuable materials, they gave the "barbarians" ornaments and other trinkets in pay for them. No money changed hands. Now again this part of the world has begun to conduct its foreign business on that basis. No money crosses the borders.

If you trade Bulgarian eggs for Swiss watches, no money passes from the Swiss buyer to the Bulgarian seller. However, the process of exchange is much more complicated now than it was 2000 years ago. First, of course, you gather the eggs and make arrangements to deliver them to a Swiss firm, but this is barely the beginning of the transaction. You next ask the Bulgarian National Bank if you may ship the eggs. You get a passport for them—if they come within the quota.

Then the Bulgarian National Bank informs the Swiss National Bank that Mr. Black of Bulgaria has sent a carload of eggs to Mr. Black of Switzerland and requests that bank to collect the pay for them. When they arrive the Swiss Mr. Black turns the money for them over to his National Bank, which forthwith sends greetings to the Bulgarian National Bank, accompanied by a notice that the eggs arrived safely and that the money for them is in its vaults; whereupon the Bulgarian National Bank passes the news along to the Bulgarian Mr. Black.

In due season a Bulgarian Mr. Smith orders a shipment of watches from the Swiss Mr. Smith. The latter gets a passport from the Swiss National Bank, if the quota permits it, and sends the watches to the Bulgarian who ordered them. In the meantime the Swiss National Bank has told the Bulgarian National Bank of the transaction and asked it to keep an eye out for the watches. When they arrive the Bulgarian Mr. Smith gets them out of the customs and pays the Bulgarian National Bank for them in levs, which institution sends greetings to the Swiss National Bank and informs it that it has the money for the watches.

Then the Bulgarian National Bank turns the watch money over to the Bulgarian egg man and the Swiss National Bank turns the egg money over to the watch man. Thus the eggs and watches change hands without a cent of money passing a border.

But what a waste of time, what a wearisome standing in line at bank windows, what enormous expenditures for clerks and what a radical reduction in the volume of business. Risks are increased and profits diminished and the "most-favored-nation" clause completely abolished, since the countries with no clearing arrangements are simply ruled out of account.

One reason for this complete transformation of trade methods is the formation of new little states. They require artificial channels that will bring water up hill and alter natural trade levels. It is part of the price of national independence.

The Balkan peoples were potentially better off economically as parts of two great empires, that of Turkey and that of Austria-Hungary; but they wanted to be free and now they must adapt political independence to economic exigencies.

R. H. M.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### Labor and Land

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How could there be any unemployment if we had a proper monetary system established, and all injurious monopolies, together with the rental value of land publicly owned, and all other products of labor exempt from taxation? Would not the owners of wealth, being disbarred from profitable speculation in land values, use their wealth continually in the employing of labor to produce more wealth? In consequence, there would be no unemployment. And would not the use of the machine that workmen now so much dread still further add to the happiness of all?

And why do Socialists, I may ask, accuse Capital of oppressing Labor when Karl Marx proved conclusively by the Swan River Australian Colony experiment of more than a hundred years ago that if Labor had free access to land, Capital would be powerless to oppress it.

Los Angeles, Calif. J. F. P.

### Electing a Six-Year President

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The results of the last two popular elections for selection of presidents should cause every thoughtful person to pause and ponder on our political machinery.

I do not believe the fathers of the Republic ever intended the chief magistrate of the nation should be chosen by popular vote of the people. In theory, they are not so chosen. As a matter of fact, they are chosen by a partisan majority of the people acting through the electoral college. It is now proposed to do away with the fiction of such college and select presidents as senators are chosen—by direct vote of partisan majorities without regard to state lines.

Even the Communists of Russia in forming their Socialist Soviet Republic had more wisdom than to permit the vote of the individual to exert power and influence beyond a very narrow and circumscribed limit. The reason must be obvious to every thinking person. Such individual is inherently incapable, through lack of knowledge or understanding of the problems involved in the higher realms of government, to cast an intelligent ballot. Therefore he just as often votes against his own interest as for it.

Since, under the Constitution, the President and Vice-President must be elected by the states, I propose that the electoral college, instead of being abolished, shall be revived and used for its original purpose. Since the election is by states, each state, regardless of size, shall have the same number of votes in the college, which number shall be three. These three members shall be representatives of industry, labor and agriculture. These three representatives of capitalists, workers and farmers shall be selected by a state body to be composed of three representatives of agriculture, industry and labor from each congressional district, these in turn to be chosen by three representatives of these three great divisions of productive society from each county in each congressional district.

Thus through a process of attenuation or sifting, the three ablest men of each division in each state will compose the electoral college. These 144 representative citizens of the commonwealth will choose the man who shall preside over the destinies of the nation for a period of not less than six years.

HARRY H. MANGUM.

Memphis, Tenn.

### To Foster Interest in Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of Nov. 14, 1932, Clarissa Hall Hammond of Brookline, Mass., desires to be informed if anything is being done "to make the subject of government in the United States alive for our children."

May I answer her in part? The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in a coalition of 84 patriotic organizations in this country, sensing this need, is at work broadcasting each week one of forty lectures on "The Functions of Government." This coalition has a committee of American education. This broadcasting is going on all over this United States, and the writer happens to be the one doing this work in this part of New England, over Station WCSH at Portland, Maine.

In this sector, after I had broadcasted the first three lectures, one high school sent in for 600 copies of the lectures not heard and another for 450. They are receiving their printed lectures as fast as the same are put on the air. One school at least has its committee to listen in, and the following week the committee reports to the class and it has a discussion of the topic lectured upon. These lectures are free for the asking. I am giving my time. Station WCSH is donating the use of its equipment. Anyone can obtain these lectures by writing to the Committee on American Education, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I invite Clarissa Hall Hammond and all her friends to listen in Saturday evening at 7:15 to Station WCSH or to any other station through the week where she may hear these lectures.

WILLIS B. HALL.

Portland, Maine